

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913



VOL. VII. NO. 33

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA (COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.) MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON. CALLING AT MARSEILLE.

Ship	Steamer	Tons
1st March	Chakrata	5682
2nd "	Sardola	5580
3rd "	Merakara	5285
4th "	Khiva	5947
5th "	A. Steamer	5712
6th "	Small	5712

*Does not carry passengers.
Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 1st and 15th March will be adjusted on the 15th February. Passengers desiring to travel by these steamers, are requested to obtain their priority certificates and forward them before that date to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents. The priority certificates will be issued on application to the various Provincial Passenger Agents.

All passengers are required to be in possession of their tickets.

TO SINGAPORE, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Ship	Steamer	Tons
15th February	Dilwara	5975

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Ship	Steamer	Tons
15th February	Karachi & P. Gulf.	
16th "	Karachi direct.	
17th "	Karachi, Swatara, Durban & D'Bay.	

*Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MAKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Ship	Commander	Tons	Date of arrival	Date of departure
Yokohama Maru	T. Yamamoto	3855	24th Jan.	24th Feb.
Osaka Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Yokohama Maru	No. 28. Tanaka	3073	4th Feb.	15th Feb.
Osaka Maru	G. Komaki	3174	14th Feb.	25th Feb.
Yokohama Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3185	14th Feb.	25th Feb.
Osaka Maru	Y. Yano	3042	18th Feb.	28th Feb.
Yokohama Maru	No. 2 O. Hayakawa	3018	26th Feb.	7th Mar.

For Freight apply to: T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

Alice Buildings, Maraby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
167-167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Ship	Commander	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Maru	S. Miyaji	20th Feb.	5th March	Italy
Kenku Maru	M. Kaneko	25th Feb.	10th "	Japan.
Isuzu Maru	K. Nishikawa	28th Feb.	10th "	"
Kanado Maru	N. Yanagi	4th Mar.	15th "	"

For freight apply to: M. UCHIYAMA, Manager.
Ajem Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink!
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkette" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 1.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

Authorized Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each	
Paid up Capital	4,71,000
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundi, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 46,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frankfurt, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kailuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimomoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama, Vladivostok.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 297, Hornby Road, Bombay

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Byulla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 15,000,000

STERLING RESERVE FUND Rs. 15,000,000

SILVER RESERVE FUND Rs. 19,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. PRIETORS Rs. 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colon	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Ipoh	New York	Vladivostok
	Peking	Yokohama
	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Asst. Mgr.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Moderate rates and liberal policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 30,00,000
Annual income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

- (1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
- (2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
- (3) It is one of the very few offices insuring policies with Automatic Protection.
- (4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.

Bombay and Deccan.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

9, Tamarind Lane.

BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	Rs. 28,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	Rs. 22,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertibility, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,

Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—

Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,

224, Budhwar Peth,

Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE GINS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigally at Chhapnagully, Mulji Market, by order of the concerned.

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF SETH JETHALAL MANEKALAL.

25 bales Japanese Gins Buttak.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th Feb., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Resident Engineer, Harbour Branch Extension, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Chadni Bunder Thana, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of a two-storied building on Plot No. 2 Land Plan and Schedule No. 84 at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Chadni Bunder Thana, by order of Messrs. Hajee Rahimtoola Abdool Karim and Co. on account and risk of Messrs. Abdool Latiff Fakir Mahomed.

643 bags or salt lying at Chadni Bunder, Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office chair.

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 60 H.P. 6-cylinder, 8-seater, Mitchell car fitted with luxurious Tonneau body, in good running order.

1 handsome four-wheeled dogcart with arm rests on front seats in good condition with a Bay Australian gelding about 9 years old, 16 hands in sound condition with a silver plated English harness complete.

DONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 9th February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Mazagon Hill, very valuable and handsome specially made to the owner's design plain and carved household furniture by Roberts, McKennie and other well known makers, rich glass and crockery, best platedware, rich brassware, old Chinese, rich ornaments, Persian and English carpets, one richly carved "Kashmir" made dining room suite, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, folding screens, etc., drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, etc., etc., etc., book cases, one lot books, electric fans, lights and fittings, Burmese open carved screen, blackwood carved furniture rich water colour, and engravings, rich curtains, photograph with records, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almirah, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing table, etc., etc., etc., one very handsome English tiffin basket, fully furnished nearly new, ice-box, by Army and Navy, platform scale, large iron stove with chimney, aluminium utensils, China matting, rich garden tubs and pots, garden roller, English bath tub, one 4 cylinder 4 seater "Stirling" Motor Car, one dog house, one large fowl house, with fowls, etc., etc., the property of W. Turner Green, Esq., Accountants.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANKLI STREET, BYCULLA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1919, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the first mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee, Mr. Mohan Bhagji Patel, the undermentioned property under the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of October, 1917, and expressed to be made between the mortgagee of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land of Perpetual Leasehold tenure the Lessors whereof is Mr. Jehangir R. Patel, containing by admeasurement 827 4/5 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with order of the Old No. 29, 86, 86, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13331, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 283, 284, 284 and 285 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3-3549, 1B/3587, 4C/3550, 3F/3550 and part of 3589 together with the newly built messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 3914 (2) and Street No. 101B and all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Sankli Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Nevatia Flour Mills Ltd., and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19, 20 and 21 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the first mortgagee at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Attorneys.

Bombay, 7th February, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

22, Meadow Street.

SALE OF AN ARGYLE MOTOR CAR.

In pursuance of the Consent Decree made on the 3rd day of October 1918, by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 127 of 1918, Abdul Latiff Fakir Mahomed versus Abdul Latiff Shaik Houssein, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at WEINSTEIN, the 12th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms.

One Argyle Motor Car No. 1156, 15 H.P., 6 Seaters and Landalette body.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the showman of Mr. Dadabhai Sajanbhai Coachbuilder, at Sandhurst Road, near Umerkudji Post Office, before the day of sale and at the Office of the Auctioneers, from 11 a.m. on the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th February, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND
"MAHARANIS"
WEAR OUR
"EMBROIDERED
SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

QUALITY JEWELLERY

AT

ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & CO.

QUALITY JEWELLERS

ZAVERI BAZAR BOMBAY No. 2.

Our choicest designs and highest finish in ready-made articles of jewellery are an

EMBLEM OF QUALITY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF PACKING CASES, WOOD SCANTLINGS, Scrap Iron, Tanks, Manila Ropes, Steel Wire Rope, Carpets, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 7th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon the following goods:—

Manilla ropes, steel wire ropes, scrap iron empty packing cases, teakwood scantlings, old carpet, rubber cutting, life belts, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 65 BALES JAPANESE COTTON YARN OF FUJI MILLS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at New Chinch Bunder Road, opposite the B. I. Trust Chawl in the godown of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods landed ex s.s. "Kokura Maru" and "Dunera":—

25 bales cotton yarn Warship Ticket 28a (S.No. 839).

40 bales cotton yarn Warship Ticket, 2-22a (S.No. 831).

32 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at New Chinch Bunder Road, opposite the B. I. Trust Chawl in the godown of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods landed ex s.s. "Kokura Maru" and "Dunera":—

748 M.B.K. 1-32-32 bales Grey Shirtings, Quality No. 450 six horses 42 inch by 50 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES PUNJAB COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba Sassoon Dock, in Messrs. Volkart Bros., Jetha on account of the Insurance Office the following goods:—

17 bales Punjab Cotton damaged by fire. B. R. 1454-24 of 5-12-15 out of 100 bales from Lahore to Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 C/S. FUSE BRIDGES WIRE NO. 15.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 10th February 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms by order of the concerned, and on account and at the

ADVERTISEMENT AND
SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
 "Wanted," "To Be Let," "For Sale" and all other Advertisements, when not specially pertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:
 Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional word 2 annas.
 Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.
 Domestic Announcements.—Rs. 6 per insertion; every additional word 2 annas.
 Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notices.—Rs. 6 per line, minimum charge Rs. 2.
 Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.
 Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.
 Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:
THE MANAGER,
 "Bombay Chronicle" Office,
 No. 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
 Cash payments are received only during office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. On Saturdays and Holidays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DAILY COPY.

	LOCAL	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	" 15-0	" 18-0
Quarterly	" 8-0	" 9-0
Monthly	" 3-0	" 3-8

Single Copy TWO Annas.
SUNDAY EDITION.
 Yearly Rs. 5-0
 Single Copy TWO Annas.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Meadows Street, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs, emery grinder, Durable leather, steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap, blue dyes, arm stands, and etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & CO., 21-23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 23 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

BOMBAY RACES—2 wins and 6 places for Rs. 20, fees refunded for such that do not come right. Lucifer, Clairvoyant, Astrologer. GREAT PUNJAB HOTEL, Prai Mahal, Dhobie Talao.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you special low terms or insurance of Ford cars. **FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.**, Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 271, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WESTERN INDIA TRANSPORT CO., LTD. Ballard Pier, Rock orders for English, French or American Motor lorries or cars delivery three months from order. Apply sharp.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One energetic and experienced man understanding the knowledge of making Paints and Colours of different shades in a Colour Factory. Pay according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 183, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A PHOTO ARTIST for Delhi, experienced, neat hand in work of Bromide enlarging, negative, retouching, etc., permanent job pay to his qualifications. Apply personally or write immediately to S. M. HASSAN, P. H. Jaffri Dispensary, Girgaum Back Road, Bhatia Sanatorium Building, Bombay.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS and BOOK BINDERS: good wages to first-class workmen. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, British India Press, Mazagon, Bombay.

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Railway, Nyanaland, Ltd., Limbe, in British Central Africa, three first-class STATION MASTERS. Salary according to qualifications, three years agreement with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced GUJARATI TRANSLATOR from English. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—GRADUATES and ACCOUNTANTS, experienced in mercantile line for Portuguese East Africa. Apply with testimonials to CASIMIR KARIMALLY and Co., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, Bombay.

WANTED—A competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, having experience in an Attorney's office. Apply to Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO., Solicitors, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A TYPIST and COPYING CLERK, (knowing Gujarati) in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 192, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A MANAGER for general stores, only those who can give very good references and who are experienced need apply. Apply Box No. 189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—Competent SHORTHAND TYPISTS, those having experience in an Attorney's office will have preference. Salary according to qualification. Apply to Messrs. CAPPAIN and VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road.

SITUATION WANTED.

SECRETARYSHIP—Smart young gentleman, just returned from England, with first class academic qualifications, is desirous to accept of PERSONAL SECRETARY to well-to-do gentleman, preferably in business. Best references please communicate to Box No. 191, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED—Secondhand JACOUBS & CARD CUTTING MACHINE with or without Powerloom, Dobby, etc. PATWARDHAN BROS., Kurla, (Bombay).

WANTED—Second hand FINISHING GALANDER and FOLDING CHINA. Write to NARAYAN CHUNILAL SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, Gadag, M. S. M. Railway.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED FLAT, Colaba or Fort, first or second floor, three or four bed rooms, electric lights, fans and modern sanitary and bath room. Apply Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." House Agents need not apply.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TRIUMPH CYCLE in perfect order Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 186, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—One Self Acting Rope Feed CIRCULAR SAW BENCH, 8 ft. by 3 ft., with a saw of 4 ft. diameter, quite new. Apply D. L. SASTRY & CO., Engineers, Madras.

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-6 per dozen. GILLET RAZOR Complete—Rs. 18/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. METRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Newly built BLOCKS and ROOMS at 15, Borbhat Lane, Girgaum, for gentlemen only from 1st of March, 1919.

TO BE LET—Decent and airy OFFICE ROOMS, with independent entrance, in business locality in Apollo Street. Rent about Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply Box No. 190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.
 ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS accompanied with the necessary earnest money for the supply of materials required for the use of the department will be received in the office of the undersigned up to 15th February, 1919. For further details please refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 16th January, 1919.

S. D. IYENGAR,
 Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore.

A STEAMER FOR SUEZ.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY—
 H. S. M. KAZHANI & SONS,
 Bhesania Building,
 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

OWNERS GOING HOME.

Ch. e. m. CARYANDA—Winner of Western India Stakes, Poona 1918, and Rs. 33,000 in Stakes.
 Ch. e. g. TOLLENDAL—Winner of races and Rs. 13,000 in Stakes.
 Br. e. WILLY BAWN—Winner of 4 races and Rs. 10,000 in Stakes.
 B. e. m. STOP WATCH—Only ran once in India. Very good form as 2 year old in England.
 B. e. g. DUET—Winner of 3 races and Rs. 7,000 in Stakes.
 B. e. a. RARE FIND—13-3—Last Season's pony. Winner first time out and 3rd Melton Plate and 3rd Cecil Gray Plate.
 B. e. a. BLUBY LER—13-3—Winner of 4 races and placed on numerous occasions.
 B. e. a. DIAMOND KING—14-0—Last Season's pony. Winner last time out.
 B. e. a. KRUSHAN—14-0—This season's pony. Winner last time out.

For full details of performances see Racing Calendar. The above horses to be sold with engagements at Bombay big Meeting at the Racecourse, Mahabund 3 a.m. on Saturday, 8th February, unless previously sold privately. For further particulars apply to:
 J. H. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S.,
 Bellasis Road,
 Bynulla.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Baboolwood logs, country, on the 17th day of February 1919.
 Form of contract specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
 Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
 E. J. HALB,
 Municipal Storekeeper.

Store Office, Bynulla,
 Bombay, 5th February, 1919.

PLATTS BROTHERS' MACHINERY
FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
 4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
 2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.
 All frames are complete in working order.
 Apply to:—
 The AGENTS,
 The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.,
 Shahpur,
 AHMEDABAD.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Auction will be held in the Government Stationery Store Room at the Basement of the Town Hall on TUESDAY, the 11th February, 1919, at 12 noon (S. T.) for the sale of old typewriters and duplicators, Iron Hoops, empty wooden casks, old books and publications and some articles of stationery, etc. These articles can be seen in the Store Room two days before the Auction Sale.
 2. Delivery will be made on confirmation of the sale, but the sum bid at the auction for each typewriting machine and other articles will have to be deposited in advance.

S. A. LEO,
 Assistant Superintendent of Stationery,
 Bombay, 25th January, 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, will be held at Nos. 2 and 4, A. Narsai Buildings, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY the twentieth day of February, 1919, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time).

(i) To receive the Directors' Report and to pass the accounts.
 (ii) To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
 (iii) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
 (iv) To transact any other business of an Ordinary General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from sixth to twelfth February, 1919, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board,
 (Sd.) J. PAGAN DALZELL,
 Acting Manager.

TO LET—Newly built BLOCKS and ROOMS at 15, Borbhat Lane, Girgaum, for gentlemen only from 1st of March, 1919.

TO BE LET—Decent and airy OFFICE ROOMS, with independent entrance, in business locality in Apollo Street. Rent about Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply Box No. 190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TRADE MARK.

BRUNNER MOND & CO., LIMITED.
 (Incorporated in England).
 CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,
 Northwich, England.

Pure Alkali (Soda Ash).
 Crescent Alkali for Washing.
 Cream Washing Powder.
 Refined and Recrystallized Bicarbonate of Soda.
 Cautic Soda.
 Murate of Ammonia in various forms including Salamae and Volboids.
 Carbonate of Ammonia.
 Chloride of Calcium of high test.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Cook's Building, Hornby Road.

CENTRAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

NASIK.

THE next course of training for candidates for appointments as Sub-Inspectors of Police in the Bombay Presidency will commence at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, from the 1st July, 1919.

2. All applicants for admission must apply in person BEFORE THE 1ST APRIL, 1919, to the Superintendent of Police of the district in which they live, bringing with them their certificates of age and education. Applicants from Bombay City may apply to the Superintendent of Police B. B. & C. I. Railway, Colaba. They must be 5 feet 5 inches in height and have a chest measurement of not less than 38 inches (deducted).

3. Applicants who are not already in Government service or who have less than three years' approved Government service need not possess the qualifications mentioned in paragraph 2, but they must produce the written permission of their superiors to apply and also their service books.

4. The Inspector-General will personally inspect the applicants, who are recommended by Superintendents, on a date and at a place which will be duly notified to the applicants, and the final selection will then be made for the School.

5. A syllabus of the course of study, together with the rules regarding the admission of candidates to the School, will be found at pages 349-352 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 30th January 1919.

J. A. GUIDER,
 Acting Inspector-General of Police,
 Poona, 1st February, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

Practical and experienced ROAD SURVEYORS for Aligning and Supervising the construction of roads in Kanara District. Must be quick and accurate workers and good draftsmen, preferably with a knowledge of Kanara.

Salaries according to qualifications stating age, caste, experience, qualifications. Applications to be forwarded with copies of testimonials to—
 T. S. PIPE, Esq.,
 Executive Engineer on Special Duty,
 Forest Department,
 Dharwar.

MR. SORABJI PESTONJEE BANAJEE, who was in the firm has let my services from the 1st instant. Any one dealing with him will do so on his own account and risk.

M. S. KHESWALA.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALKRISHNA WITTHOBA, of Bombay, Hindu, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K. Humamun Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be complete without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land of the Foras Tenure, situate at Worlee Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7228.83 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 269, New No. 12262 and New Survey No. 1/2582 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1580 and Street No. 589 and were formerly and are now in possession of the vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1919.
 MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AHMED JONAS, of Aleppy, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K. Humamun Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be complete without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece of parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuage tenement, shop and range of buildings standing thereon situate on the Western side of Grant Road Cross Lane or Grant Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 721 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 47 and New Survey No. 6959 and bounded on the East by Grant Road Cross Lane, on the West by the Batty ground of the Charitable Temple belonging to Rampratan Suckaram on the North by the property of Laljee Khajee on the South by the property of Ruttonjee Maneckjee and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2427 and Street Nos. 5-10 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1919.
 MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DAMODAR BHASKER MAUTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claims or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Parel, Ferguson Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 605 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 292, etc., Collector's New Nos. 12299, 12303, and 12305, New Survey No. 1/2794 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of on or towards the South East by the property of formerly of the Old Star, but now of the property of the Planet Mills, Ltd., and on or towards the West by the Government land.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Parel, Ferguson Road, in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 429 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 292, etc., Collector's New Nos. 12299, 12303, and 12305, New Survey No. 3a 2794 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of on or towards the South East and West by the property formerly of the Old Star, but now of the property of the Planet Mills, Ltd., which said two pieces of land are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MYRON HENRY PHELPS Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the above-named Myron Henry Phelps, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 30th day of December, 1916, and the Letters of Administration with copy of the will annexed of whose estate having effect claims to the said administratrix at the office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, her attorneys, at 121, Meadows Street, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time, the said administratrix will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims of which she shall then have notice.

Dated this sixth day of February, 1919.
 MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
 Attorneys for Miss Esther Harlan.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HOSEIN EBRAHIM has contracted to purchase from AGA MAHOMED SHAFI bin HAJI, ABULLA bin HAJI, RANI and SAKINA, KHANAM bin HAJI ABDULLA KAZRANI, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise, however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
 All that piece or parcel of land, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay at the Club Road, on the Agrigada Estate of the Board for the Bombay City Improvement and containing by admeasurement 711 1/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the building tenements and dwelling houses situate thereon and bounded on the North, East and South by the South East, by Plot No. 5 of the said Agrigada Estate, on the South West by the Club Road and on the North West by Plot No. 3 of the said Agrigada Estate, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 4 of the said Agrigada Estate and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under New Survey No. 3527/1 and by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1107 (4) Street No. 4.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1919.
 SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED ALLOO MORANI, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a contractor, residing at Khadak, outside the Fort, Deceased. B. FATMABAI, widow of the said deceased, Alloo Morani, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Pydhone Street, Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay, Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
 Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
 Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
 Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of FAZAL CASSUM, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a boat and shoe merchant, Deceased. FATMABAI, widow of the said deceased, Faaz Cassum, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Samuel Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Ali-mahomed minor son of the deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 22nd day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
 Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
 The 27th day of January, 1919.
 FATMABAI, widow of Faaz Cassum,
 Petitioner-in-person.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
 A 6-reel All-British Photo-play:

"The Divine Gift."
 Describing Humanity, Piety, Love, Honesty, Intellect and Self-Sacrifice in different episodes.

Featuring—among a total cast of over four hundred are the well-known stars—
 HENRIETTA WATSON, JOYCE DEAR-SLEY, GEORGE TULLY, EARNEST HENDRIE and others.

Also WORLD'S LATEST NEWS WITH A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
 Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
 Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

FUTURE ATTRACTIONS!
 Commencing from Sunday next
HAYFORD HOBBS

in the 5-part Ideal Picture based on the well-known song
"ASTHORE."

NOTE:—TRAMWAY EXTENDED RIGHT UP TO THE CORNER OPPOSITE THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
 To-Night

THE ONE AND ONLY
BABY MARIE OSBORNE

In her latest fun-making Pathe' Photoplay
"A Daughter of the West"

in 5 acts
 See the little star in a cowboy rig and how she captures a notorious outlaw.

Pathe Gazette
 Latest.

PIPE THE WHISKERS
 Comic by Luke.

TIME
 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily.

Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
 Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
 POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Last Day!

We trust it does not require a hammer and a chisel to instill the fact in your mind that
TO-DAY IS ABSOLUTELY THE FINAL OPPORTUNITY
to see the great Society sensation

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

(3 Reels—8,000 feet)

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW, CHURNEY ROAD).

AND TO-MORROW!

You will get the remarkable Screen-History of the Greatest Conspiracy against the World as it authentically enumerated by the great American diplomat and author Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin at the outbreak of the War.

A Book that has convulsed all the nations of the World with unspeakable fury and indescribable horror—

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

(First Week—6 parts—6,000 feet).

A literally word for word screen interpretation of what Mr. Gerard saw and heard and knew in Germany when she was bringing the most heartless Armageddon against the whole of Europe, Asia and America.

SOMETHING THAT WILL FLARE YOU UP!

The Week's Fag-end!

Wake up and realise the situation. To-day is the last day to see the Fourth Instalment of the Serial Stupendous,

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

(parts 17-18-19 and 20—5,000 feet).

A Film that is attracting rapturous crowds every day at the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS).

A grand and complete change of Programme To-morrow.

Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!

FOR YOUR FAVOURITE SCREEN HERO

EDDIE POLO

in the Grand New

UNIVERSAL SERIAL

THE BULL'S EYE

Commencing next week

at the

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5. Western disturbances have given nearly general light rain in the northern half of Baluchistan with light local falls of rain and snow in the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. It is moving into Kashmir. Light rain has fallen locally in the Central Provinces. Weather remains unsettled in north of the Peninsula. Forecast:—Increase in Kashmir with decrease along the North-West Frontier and some extension into Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

SIMLA, Feb. 6. There has been local rain in the east of Central Provinces with a few falls in Orissa, North Madras coast. Only large amount was three inches at Gopalpur. Disturbance in Kashmir is now very feeble, but unsettled conditions in the north of the Peninsula rather more marked. Forecast:—Extension of rain in Orissa and Deltaic Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATION COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometers corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 30.006 Inchs.

Thermometers: Air 68.2 " Dew 65.5 " Wet Bulb 63.2 " Relative humidity 83.5 %

Direction of wind: S.W. Force: 1-2

State of sky: Partly cloudy

Maximum temperature of air: 70.7 " Minimum do: 65.5 "

General direction of wind from midnight to midnight: N.W. N.E. S.W.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on Feb. 6, 1919, was—

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 58 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the afternoon at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 6th February, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the west Punjab. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad and Jhansi; at the latter station night temperature is also below normal.

Sind and Rajputana—The sky is clear and the air drier and during the day hotter than usual in upper Sind; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is locally in slight defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Skies are moderately clouded except at Indore. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Day temperature is above the average in Gujarat and south Kathiawar; night temperature is in defect at Neemuch and in excess at Dwaraka.

The Central Provinces. Raipur reports

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(RUSSIAN'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.	
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	500
.. Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	17.65
.. Sales of Hand Indian	17.65
.. Imports	17.65
.. Exports	17.65
.. Balance	17.65
.. New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	17.65
.. New Orleans 10 a.m.	17.65

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MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.	
Trade quote all kinds.	
Wheat Red Karachi, per 400 lbs. C.I.F. Aden	80
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Farghara usual bolt in Bags	810
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujarat, 410 lbs. ex-ship	820
in Bags	830
in Bags	840
in Bags	850
in Bags	860
in Bags	870
in Bags	880
in Bags	890
in Bags	900
in Bags	910
in Bags	920
in Bags	930
in Bags	940
in Bags	950
in Bags	960
in Bags	970
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in Bags	850
in Bags	860
in Bags	870
in Bags	880
in Bags	890
in Bags	900
in Bags	910
in Bags	920
in Bags	930
in Bags	940
in Bags	950
in Bags	960
in Bags	970
in Bags	980
in Bags	990
in Bags	1000

WHEAT.	
Trade quote all kinds.	
Wheat Red Karachi, per 400 lbs. C.I.F. Aden	80
SEEDS.	
Rapeseed, Farghara usual bolt in Bags	810
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujarat, 410 lbs. ex-ship	820
in Bags	830
in Bags	840
in Bags	850
in Bags	860
in Bags	870
in Bags	880
in Bags	890
in Bags	900
in Bags	910
in Bags	920
in Bags	930
in Bags	940
in Bags	950
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in Bags	980
in Bags	990
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in Bags	930
in Bags	940
in Bags	950
in Bags	960
in Bags	970
in Bags	980
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in Bags	980
in Bags	990
in Bags	1000

CREDIT 3 Mths. Fr. 201.5.

D. D. on Japan, Rs. 145.	
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.	
60 Dts Japan, Rs. 145.	
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 214.	
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 338.	
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 157.	
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.8.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
The following are the Nominal rates:—	
5 per cent. War Loan 1928-47, 91	
5 per cent. War Bonds due 1928-22, 85.12	
4 per cent. Conversion loan, 83	
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 83	
3 per cent. Paper 75	
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 89	
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84	
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 89	
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 83	
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 85	
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 82	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
The following are the Bank rates:—	
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.	
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.	
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
The following are the Bank rates:—	
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.	
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.	
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.	

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The following are the Bank rates:—	
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.	
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.	
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.	

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4

The following press communique is issued by the Government of Bengal:—

In modification of the previous orders on the subject, his Excellency the Governor Council has now decided that the candidates who were permitted to appear at the First Licence Examination of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal held in November 1919 under certificates granted by the Government in the transitional provisions of the Statute of the Faculty, but who failed in the first subjects, will be allowed to re-appear at examination of the faculty up to and including the examination to be held in November, 1919. Such candidates will be exempted

THE BLACK BILLS.

UNIVERSAL PROTESTS.

WITHDRAWAL DEMANDED.

MADRAS COUNCILLORS' MANIFESTO.

MOTIONS FOR POSTPONEMENT IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5. Notice of the following further amendments to the Rowlett Bills has been given in addition to the one already given by Mr. V. J. Patel:—

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee will move that in the motion for referring the Bill to a select committee for the words "On or before the 6th of March 1919" the words "within six weeks after the passing in Parliament of the Reform Bill to be introduced to give effect to the Montagu-Chelmsford report" be substituted.

Mr. K. Chanda will move that the motion for referring the bill to a select committee do stand over till the Simla session of the Council. He will also move that the select committee do report to the Council during the Simla session.

MADRAS COUNCILLORS' MANIFESTO.

BILLS ALTOGETHER UNCALLED FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The following statement is published over the signature of twelve members:—
"We, the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council, having given our anxious and careful consideration to the Sedition Committee Report and to the bills proposed to be introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council, consider that the penal provisions and preventive powers under the existing laws are amply adequate to deal with such crime as may exist. We are clearly of the opinion that the proposed measures are highly objectionable in principle and detrimental to the fundamental rights of British citizens. They are altogether uncalled for."

The signatories are:—Messrs. M. Ramachandra Rao, V. K. Ramanujachari, Yakub Hassan, T. Rangachari, A. Suryanarayana Rao, P. Siva Rao, K. Ravi Iyengar, B. Venkatapathi Razu, K. Chidambaramudali, R. Surinayanamurti Naidu, B. V. Narasimha Iyer, and A. S. Krishna Rao.

A TEST OF INDIA'S UNITED VOICE.

LAHORE'S EMPHATIC PROTEST

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held this evening at Bradlaugh Hall, to protest against the introduction in the Imperial Legislative Council of the Rowlett Bill. Mr. Manohar Lal Bar-at-Lad, who presided, in course of a forceful speech said, they had assembled to enter their emphatic protest against the new legislative measures. They were familiar with the origin of the new Bill. The question was how Indian opinion would express itself. The opinion was unanimous. The Bill was harmful, drastic and retrograde, and if passed, it would be a blot on the page of history. The Government was to see how the future Government of the country was to proceed and grant the privileges adumbrated in the reform scheme, but they had adopted a different course while the reforms were yet to come. The country was going to have the most drastic and oppressive Bills, interfering with the liberties of subjects. All of them had condemned the revolutionary movements, but what was the necessity, he asked, for these repressive legislations, when the country was quiet and calm and deeply loyal to the King and the Empire. There was already an adequate criminal armory to combat the offender; in the face of that large armory of criminal laws, there was no necessity to launch on the fresh repressive bills. They had seen how the Defence of India Act, was misused in internment. Mrs. Bosant and her associates, Coercion, he said, was not the way to meet sedition. There was great danger in a legislation of this character where there was a strong bureaucracy on the one hand and a weak public opinion on the other. Such a legislation would lead to distrust and help to create the very atmosphere in which revolutionary ideas thrived. If a cure was sought the causes of discontent should be removed. While they wanted something soothing, the Government proposed a sharp irritant. Real reforms, which was India's problem to-day, would be hopelessly frustrated if the liberties of persons were

taken away. Had the Government so little faith in the efficacy of reforms, that they resorted to such measures? They were, untimely, unwarranted and mischievous. It was a political folly.

Concluding, the president said: "India does not expect this from the British statesmen on the hour of their triumph and when the principles of honour and justice and equality and freedom are being discussed round the council table for settlement of the world of to-morrow. Are we, or are we not, to march forward to a sturdy nationhood? Do these bills mark milestones on the road to that goal? Do they not destroy by one comprehensive sweep the underlying principle of good Government? These are some of the tests that the united voice of India applies to these measures. I ask you to answer them to-day as our brethren in other provinces have, and condemn unreservedly the proposed coercive legislation."

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—

(1) This public meeting of the citizens of Lahore views with alarm the recommendation of the Rowlett Committee which, if given effect to, will interfere with the fundamental and elementary rights of the Indian people, impede the healthy growth of public opinion in this country, and also prejudicially affect the successful inception and working of the constitutional reforms in the land.

(2) This public meeting of the citizens of Lahore views with alarm the proposed introduction into the Imperial Council of the Bills to provide, under the amendment of Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code for emergency powers by the Government, on lines of the Rowlett Committee Report, and places on record its emphatic protest against the provisions of the Bills which are calculated to confer increased powers on the police and the executive and curtail the right of the accused persons to have a free, open and fair trial. In the opinion of this meeting the introduction of the aforesaid measures at this juncture, after the unparalleled enthusiasm of the Indians of all classes and creeds for the Allied cause and the unstinted practical expression of loyalty and devotion to the Government and the Empire and the victorious termination of the war, as a most regrettable and unjustifiable blunder, which would not only produce demoralising effect on the mental, moral, and political development of the people, but would also minimise the chance of success of the proposed constitutional reforms. In view of the above mentioned reasons, this meeting, therefore, urges upon the Government the advisability of abandoning the proposed legislation or, at any rate, postponing till after the inauguration of the constitutional reforms, and

(3) That copies of the resolutions be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, Lord Sinha, H. E. the Viceroy, and the non-official members of the Imperial Council.

CHINDWARA'S EMPHATIC PROTEST.

STOUT RESISTANCE TO COERCIVE LEGISLATION URGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHINDWARA, Feb. 5.

At a public meeting of the people of Chindwara held on the 4th instant under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, District Association, and the Home Rule League, resolutions were enthusiastically passed recording their strong protest against the proposed enactment of the Rowlett Bills, permanently depriving the people of the fundamental constitutional rights and nullifying in advance the effect of any reforms proposed or demanded. The meeting respectfully and earnestly urged on Government their immediate abandonment, thus avoiding agitation of an unparalleled dimension and intensity and expressed the confident hope that non-official members would stoutly resist the introduction of the Bills and, if defeated, would support amendments asking postponement until the Reformed Councils were brought into existence or the opinion of the country was invited and fully expressed.

The meeting also viewed with dismay the forfeiture in the Punjab of the address of the chairman of the All-India Muslim League Reception Committee and strongly urged on the Government of India the cancellation of the order at an early date. A cable was sent to the Secretary of State for India and telegrams to his Excellency

the Viceroy and every Indian Member of the Imperial Legislative Council individually.

DELHI'S CONDEMNATION.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE URGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

At a well attended public meeting of the citizens of Delhi, presided over by Rai Bahadur Peary Lal Sahib and held on February 4th, the following resolutions were passed unanimously. Among these present were Haziquimalk Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Rai Sahib Lal Sultan Singh and others.

(a) This meeting of the citizens of Delhi most emphatically protests against the introduction of the new Indian Criminal Law Amendment and Emergency Powers Bills, which are an infringement of the fundamental rights of British citizens, in India and, in view of the strong feeling expressed by the people against these repressive and unnecessary legislative measures, urges his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council to drop them.

(b) This meeting further calls upon Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council to do everything in their power to prevent the passage of these Bills. This meeting also protests, strongly against the imposition of the proposed Excess Profits Tax and considers it an additional burden and hardship on the people of India.

The speakers suggested the adoption of passive resistance in case the Criminal Law Amendment Emergency Powers Bills are passed.

PROTEST FROM RAIPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAIPUR, Feb. 5.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Raipur, Central Provinces, was held in the Town Hall this morning. The Hon. Mr. Thacker presided. Rai Bahadur Chaudhari, President of the Municipality, moved a resolution strongly protesting against the Rowlett Bills, which, if passed, would dangerously curtail people's rights and liberties, and requesting the Viceroy to postpone the legislation till the Council was constituted under the Reform Scheme.

Mr. Yadavao, Chairman, District Council, seconded. Messrs. Sapre and Jaskaran supported the resolution. Wires were sent to the Viceroy, the Hon. Messrs. Khaparde, Bishendass Sukul, provincial representatives in the Viceroy's Council to oppose the introduction of the Bills.

HUBLI CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Feb. 5.

At a public meeting held yesterday, Mr. Krishnarao Walakar, Municipal Councillor, presiding, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That the citizens of Hubli in this public meeting assembled enter their most emphatic protest against the introduction of the new Indian Criminal Law Bills based on the Rowlett Committee's Report, as both the Bills are retrograde and repulsive measures, and in the present circumstances, are quite unnecessary as they involve novel and dangerous principles, destroy the liberty of loyal subjects and impair public confidence in the Government. Copies of the resolution are being submitted to the Government of India, to the Premier in England and also to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and other members of the Indian Legislative Council, requesting them to effectively organize themselves in opposing the two Bills should the Government proceed with them.

MODERATES AND REPRESSION BILLS

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—Shortly the "Rowlett" Bills will come before the Supreme Council. You have done well in sounding a clear note of warning to the "Moderates" in the Council. The Government has introduced these bills in the teeth of the demand of People's Rights by the Congress and All-India will watch with painful keenness how these "Moderates" who have left the Congress in the cold to take care of itself, will demean themselves on this occasion. Will they raise their voice against the voice of the "plain" people assembled in the Congress and support these Bills? If they do, let them beware. The country will pardon their secession from the Congress, but never, never, will she pardon them if they join the Government in this fresh raid on People's Rights. Not a single non-official member, elected or nominated should give his support. Let the Government bear the whole responsibility if it insists on persevering with these bills.—Yours, etc., C.

Ratnagiri, Feb. 3.

THE NEW BILLS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE." Sir,—I do not think that the question whether the Indian Legislature is competent enough to carry the recommendations of the Rowlett Bills into law is open to any doubt. The apologists of coercion pretend not to know that the authority of the Governor-General and his Council is a delegated one. The Indian Government is not a thing per se. We may indeed go so far as to say that it is practically absolute, but we cannot say that it was made so by itself. All its bureaucratic powers have been given to it by Acts of Parliament, the most important of them being the Acts of 1858, of 1861 and of 1915. If the Indian Government has large budget powers, if the budget estimates are merely read out in Parliament for the sake of formality and if in revenue

"THE INDEPENDENT."

ITS POLICY DEFINED.

"LOYAL TO THE CROWN—NOT TO BUREAUCRACY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

The new organ of the Nationalists, "The Independent" has made its appearance. It contains 16 pages of the size of the "Pioneer." The leading article says:

"The Independent" will be loyal to the British Crown; the loyalty will be to the British Crown and not to the British Bureaucracy. It will strive to build up and consolidate national unity. To sum up, then, what we stand for is Home Rule for India, that, above all the century-old tradition of India's racial subordination, economic serfdom, and commercial exploitation shall come to an end in practice as it has already been officially abandoned in theory. It will be an uncompromising foe of all forces, political, commercial, or racial, which make for perpetuation of the present demoralised, devitalised, and disinherited condition."

settlements the High Courts are set aside and the District Officer or the Board of Revenue given the first place, it is because the statute-book of Parliament and not the blue-books of the Governor-General so decrees it. The Act of 1861 expressly lays down that the Indian Legislature cannot legislate so as to step over the elementary rights which every British subject is entitled to. The Supreme Government can with the support of public opinion behind it suspend the ordinary law. But the Indian Government is not supported by public opinion and what is more it is only semi-sovereign.—Yours, etc.,

W. S. PATIARE.

Bandra, Feb. 5.

PROTEST FROM GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Gujarat Political Conference has addressed the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

"Executive Committee of the Gujarat Political Conference strongly protests against the introduction of Bills Nos. 1 and 2 of 1919. Bills are most retrograde and repressive as they permanently vest in the Government wide and arbitrary powers subversive of elementary rights of citizenship. Such legislation is unheard of in the history of any civilised nation."

GUJARAT SABHA'S PROTEST.

The Executive Committee of the Gujarat Sabha has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

"The Gujarat Sabha emphatically protests against the introduction of Bills Nos. 1 and 2 of 1919. The Bills are retrograde and repressive and are subversive of the elementary rights of citizenship leaving individual liberty at the mercy of the executive. The Sabha earnestly urges upon Government to abandon the Bills in the interests of the Empire and the peaceful constitutional progress of India."

BIJAPUR CITIZENS' CONDEMNATION.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Bijapur the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) The public meeting of the citizens of Bijapur enters its emphatic protest against the introduction of the new Indian Criminal Law (amendment and emergency powers) Bills, based on the recommendations of the Rowlett Committee, as being an altogether retrograde and reactionary measure implying want of confidence in, and a disquieting reflection on, the character and loyalty of the Indian people and as being wholly inconsistent with the declared policy and aims of his Majesty's Government as also with the accepted principles of self-determination and the promise of early establishment of Responsible Government in India and above all, as involving novel and dangerous principles perilous to the liberty and progress of the Indian people and a most unnecessary unwarranted and unjust interference with their fundamental rights as citizens of the British Empire and this meeting is further of opinion that such legislation will not only deprive the coming Reforms of all their grace but will also jeopardise the successful inauguration and working.

(2) This public meeting of the citizens of Bijapur calls upon all the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council to courageously fight for the vindication of the peoples' rights and exert their united strength and influence in accordance with the popular feeling, in opposing the passage of the Rowlett Bills in the Council.

HAVERI HOME RULERS' PROTEST.

A Home Rule League, Haveri, has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"Haveri Home Rule League emphatically protests against Rowlett repressive Bills. Urges they be dropped."

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION BILLS.

Protest meetings were also held at Lucknow, and Ahmednagar.

U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME.

GOVT'S ESTIMATES UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

MR. WILSON'S INSISTENT APPEALS FROM PARIS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

WASHINGTON.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Padgett, Chairman of Representative Naval Affairs Committee, said that the Committee unanimously approved Gov. Wilson's three years' naval construction programme, involving an annual appropriation of 750,000,000 dollars owing to the very earnest and insistent appeal from President Wilson to the Naval Secretary, Mr. Daniels, saying that nothing had occurred in Paris to change the recommendations in his recent message to Congress. Mr. Padgett refused to publish the text of the message "because it involved more than our own domestic policy."

Mr. Butler, senior Republican on the Naval Affairs Committee, doubted whether the programme would ever be completed.

GERMAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

ARMED SOLDIERS PROCEED TO WRECK IT.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A Weimar message states that members of the German Government arrived at Weimar on February 3rd and took up their residence at the Palace.

AMSTERDAM.—Eisenach and a thousand armed soldiers and workmen have gone to Weimar with the watchword "Against Ebert-Scheidemann Government and Guard troops". Troops armed by Independent Socialists also left Gotha to oppose the Government.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS ENTER BREMEN.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Bremen states that Government troops entered the town and after heavy fighting occupied the public buildings.

NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SINN FEINERS ABSENT THEMSELVES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 1-30 p.m. Feb. 6.

Sinn Feiners absented themselves from the House of Commons when members were sworn in.

LENIN'S EXHORTATION TO ALL BOLSHEVIKS.

A GREAT COMMUNIST CONFERENCE CONVOKED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 12 Noon, Feb. 6.

STOCKHOLM.—Petrograd papers publish an exhortation from Lenin to all Bolsheviki in Germany, Austria, Poland, Baltic Provinces and Finland, in which he convokes them to a great communist conference. The head of the Chinese Bolsheviki in Petrograd, who has exercised a dictatorship over the Chinese in Russia and who was guilty of many cruel acts, has been murdered.

ABNORMAL CABLE DELAY.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY EXPLAINS CAUSES.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. noon Feb. 6.

The Eastern Telegraph Company regrets the unavoidable and abnormal cable delay, which is due to interruptions and the heavy increase in all classes of traffic. Prior to war there were nine lines of communication between Britain, India and the Far East etc., viz., six by the Eastern Company, two by the Indo-European and one by the Great Northern. The two latter companies carried a large amount of Indian and Far East Traffic, but as their lines passed through Germany and Russia respectively they have been interrupted since 1914, and all their traffic has been thrown on the Eastern Company's cables.

Two of these have been interrupted for about two months, during which the bad weather has rendered the work of cable ships difficult. However, these ships are standing by the breaks, awaiting favourable conditions and given a spell of fine weather, the restoration will be carried out in a very short time and will materially reduce the delay. Compared with 1913, the words cable via the Eastern have increased by 150 per cent, chiefly owing to Government Telegrams, which have priority. This Government traffic is increasing and practically monopolises one and a half cables.

LABOUR CONDITION.

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

PROPOSED PERMANENT ORGANISATION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 6.

PARIS.—The International Labour Legislation Committee met on February 4th, Mr. Gompers, presiding. Mr. Barnes and M. Colbard, French Labour Minister, were elected Vice-Presidents. The Committee decided to take as a basis for discussion the British delegates' draft convention for the creation of a permanent organisation for international settlement of labour conditions. The general discussion was begun and the meeting was adjourned until February 6th.

LATER.
A communiqué from Paris states:—The League of Nations Commission is making satisfactory progress. The International Labour Legislation Commission has agreed to adopt as basis for discussion British proposals for the establishment of a permanent organisation for dealing with labour matters internationally.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' DEMANDS.

MR. BONAR LAW DECLINES TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. noon Feb. 6.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the War Cabinet, has declined to receive the deputation from the Locomotive Engineers, pointing out that when the Cabinet agreed to an eight hours day, it was clearly understood by Government and by the engineers that it was to be an eight hours working day. Hence there was no room for misunderstanding.

"DORA" REQUISITIONED.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. noon Feb. 6.

The Press Bureau states that a new Defence of the Realm regulation makes interference with the electrical supply a breach of contract service, liable to six months' imprisonment or a fine of a hundred pounds.

PUNISHMENT OF ENEMY OFFENDERS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DEFINES BRITISH VIEW.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 6.

It is announced that Sir Gordon Hewart, Attorney-General, informed journalists in Paris that the British view regarding the punishment of enemy offenders undoubtedly was that the offenders, however highly placed must be made to suffer suitable punishment without any avoidable delay. Who precisely were the offenders, what offences should be charged against them and by what process punishment should be imposed, were, he said, questions requiring most careful consideration. The Commission on offences and punishments was really engaged in the task of criminal investigation. Hence secrecy was as important as the despatch of the great mass of very valuable material already collected and sifted. This was continuing without pause.

DAMAGE BY ENEMY.

BRITAIN TO DEMAND FULL REPARATION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 6.

PARIS.—From ill-informed paragraphs which have appeared in the Allied press, the opinion seems to be getting abroad that the British delegates are weakening on the question of demanding from Germany and Austria full reparation for damage. Enquiry in a well-informed quarter has elicited the assurance that there is not the slightest foundation for such a statement. Great Britain stands where she did in this matter and it is practically certain that she will find her legitimate demands met by the Conference.

FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 12 Noon, Feb. 6.

A communiqué from Paris says:—At the first meeting of the Financial Commission the Italian ex-Premier Salandra was nominated President. Mr. Montagu was appointed to examine the project for the financial section of the League of Nations drawn up by M. Klotz the French Minister of Finance.

FRANCE AND FINLAND.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Recd. 12 Noon, Feb. 6.

HELSINKI.—France has re-opened diplomatic relations with Finland.

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PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, 7th February, 1919.

THE AWAKENING OF INDIA.

If the elevation of an Indian here and there like the present Under-Secretary of State for India to the position of a peer of the realm, and stray assignments of higher appointments in Government service to Indians are designed by the present authorities of Britain or by their agents in India as compensation for repressive measures like the abhorred Rowlatt Bills, they will find themselves painfully disillusioned under circumstances which are not hard to forecast. The pro-Indian inclinations of Englishmen and appreciations of India's loyal adhesion to the Empire during the war, at least so far as speeches and newspaper articles go, have been so piteous that it is no wonder if some people came to hope that a new era was at hand, and that India would acquire all her legitimate rights of freedom and self-determination. There were voices and visions, feeble and shortsighted enough to declare even after the Morley-Minto Reforms that the political progress of the country was so substantially rapid that the Congress itself had already achieved its object and that no further political agitation was necessary, at least for a time. It was assumed that the political enlargement as vouchsafed in those days and the promises of more to come were so vast that India would necessarily take some years to digest the hard meat that was served to this yet political infant of Great Britain. The lightning speed with which the older ideas are being thrust aside and fresh aspirations are springing up in the hearts of a United India are, on the one hand, an augury of the future greatness of the country and, on the other, a stern reminder to the dreamers of perpetual official monopoly in India that Indians are now prepared actively to enter upon the critical phase of the struggle with the righteous certainty of victory. We mean Indians have now come to learn the value of sacrifice. Not that the great doctrine was not inculcated in their holy scriptures, but the sacred principle has in the light of to-day's altered conditions acquired a vitalising significance which has in it the assured promise of substantial victory.

Wealthy men are uniting, and we emphasise this aspect of the awakening especially, regardless of the creeds into which they have been born, for that political uplift of the Motherland which the unconscious method of perpetual mutual suspicion was counted upon as bound to frustrate. Not only wealthy Hindus in this Presidency but the rich zemindars in the United Provinces and in the Punjab are spending large sums for the political education of the country. Anticipating the advice of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, these political missionaries are working in smaller townships and villages and disabusing the mind of the peasant regarding the evils which selfishness or ignorance associated with the haven of Home Rule. The various Home Rule League branches throughout India have started work on a national basis which has quickened the pulse of the phlegmatic merchant and the miserable

class of quill-drivers who have begun to see that alien rule, however benevolent in intention and beneficial in practice, has in it the elements that make for a dwarfing of those latent powers in man, the complete development of which leads to heights from which now, Britain, France and America, for instance, survey a word, looking up to them for peace and relief from sorrow. It has been sought to differentiate between the aims of the Nationalist and the Moderate leaders of the new political life in India, but it will not take long before it is discovered, we are sure, that the difference is a question of degree and not of diversity of intentions. The northern parts of India are awakening to the dangers which have become familiar, thanks to the Home Rule propaganda, in this and in the Madras Presidency. This awakening has found its latest and, we have no doubt, enduring, manifestation in the establishment of "The Independent" which will infuse new vigour in the struggle against "all forces, political, commercial, or racial which make for the perpetuation of the present demoralised, devitalised, and disinherited condition." Urdu newspapers are springing up which are to be the happy replicas of well-known journals in the South. We decline to put the sinister interpretation upon the newspaper called "Inqilab." We see in the "Qaom" a fresh harbinger of national awakening and the first day of this month saw the appearance of a new Urdu daily in Imperial Delhi, called "The Congress." Only a few years ago newspapers were a mental luxury. They were at any rate confined to the narrow circles of the educationally advanced. Thanks to the Home Rule Leagues and the political literature, which is permeating into places even far removed from railroads, the masses of India have their curiosity kindled as to the form of Government under which they exist.

Equally great work in this direction is being unconsciously accomplished by such members of the bureaucracy as are by no means inclined to see eye to eye with Indians as regards the future government of the country. Although their speeches are designed to inform the semi-literate of the benefits of sacred loyalty and of the blessings of the British raj in its present form, they convey a lesson to the earwhile somnolent proletariat which he is not likely soon to forget. When, for instance, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab recently held a durbars at Rohtak and indulged in columns of compliments to the martial value of the Jats and Rajput Mahomedans, he incidentally conveyed to his listeners the horrors which were the by-product of alien domination. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab said that, in recognition of the devotion of the Punjabis, his Government had agreed to bear eighty per cent. of the cost of primary education, to be now extended. If there had been no war and no occasion for the manifestation of sturdy loyalty there would in all probability have been no grant and primary education would have stood stagnant. Apart from this, as we said, the public pronouncements of officials of the character of Sir Michael are an eye-opener. His honour stated that while in the course of the whole war not more than 694 people had sacrificed their lives for the Sircar, the number of victims in the district that had succumbed to pestilential influenza and fevers during only the two months of October and November 1918 amounted to "the appalling figure of 30,000. What with epidemics which are in a manner the outcome of famines which themselves are directly due to faulty agrarian methods, the resisting forces of Indian humanity against the ravages of maladies are dwindling. An impoverished country has not the sufficiency of the wherewithal to meet urgent sanitary requirements. It is a vicious circle this—physical debility, disease, famine, and appalling mortality. The root cause of the pauperisation of the populace of India is the non-conservation of national wealth. This cause cannot be removed until the Indian people become masters in their own house. It is this missionary task which Home Rulers are ready to shoulder. They are prepared to run risks and remove the economic darkness of the country. Vernacular newspapers especially will prove a potent instrument in the achievement of their undertaking. If Government cherish the delusion that the Rowlatt Bills and further reactionary legislation will effectually counter the gospel of Home Rule we can offer nothing but commiseration for their myopic vision.

ITALY & THE YUGO-SLAVS.

With almost uncanny insight a German newspaper, referring to the difficulties that would beset the Allies when the problems of peace were to be settled, stated: "We do not think we are wrong in regarding the Adriatic ques-

tion as the surest source of future discord within the ranks of the present Allies." There has been an unexampled measure of unity in all the relations of the Allies in the conduct of the war, and a continuance of it is imperative during the momentous days of peace negotiations. That all the Allies should see eye to eye in the solution of the great international questions which are now receiving attention, would exceed all our most sanguine expectations, for President Wilson has himself acknowledged that the application of the principles he laid down, and the Allies have accepted, will be full of difficulty. So far as those general principles are concerned there has been a striking unanimity between the Allies, and provided the representatives at the Peace Conference are determined to abide by them, no really serious difficulty need be feared. We have said that the Allies have accepted the principles, but recent events make it necessary to point out certain facts which may prove a serious obstacle to a just and permanent peace settlement. We refer to the attitude of Italy toward the solution of the Yugo-Slav question. The relation of Italy to the Yugo-Slav people is not only one of the most interesting, but also one of the most vital of the problems of the war settlement, for it will prove, in some respects, the "acid test" of the principles of the Allies. Many have been the solemn pledges given by the Allies to the "small nations"; definite promises of self-determination to the oppressed nationalities have been repeatedly made; loyal support till their governments are established has been promised, but the ugly fact remains that, one of the most important of the nationalities in Europe, the Yugo-Slavs, are still waiting for recognition from the Allies. The United States alone has unequivocally promised its support to the new nation, but up to the present they have not been supported by any definite declaration of the Allies. In the meantime, a new Government, with every semblance of stability, has been formed, but, in spite of its repeated requests for recognition at the hands of the Allies, no steps have been taken to reassure these people that the Allies recognise their action as in line with their declared principles. It is an open secret that the sole reason for this delay is the strong opposition of a political party in Italy, headed by Baron Sonnino.

In the past few months certain incidents have taken place, which are full of significance, and the Yugo-Slavs have not been slow to grasp their meaning. The secret treaty concluded in 1915 by Great Britain, France, Russia with Italy, handed over to Italy certain territories which were inhabited by Slavs. The territorial concessions secured by Italy included, not merely Southern Tyrol to the Brenner, Gorizia, Trieste, the line of the Julian Alps to near Fiume, and the whole of Istria, but also the whole of Northern Dalmatia, including Zara, Sebenico and their Hinterland, and even the southern islands of Lissa, Lesina, Curzola, and Meleda. This involves the annexation of nearly three-quarters of a million Slovenes and Croats, living in compact masses and with a keenly developed national consciousness. The fear of Austria-Hungary has always been a very real thing to Italy, and their history is one full of dark days because of the presence of this enemy in the country and on its borders. It is not difficult to understand the solicitude of the Italian rulers for the possession of territories which would provide a safeguard, both on land and sea, against their enemy. But the break-up of Austria-Hungary has altogether changed the situation, and Italy can no longer claim these territories on the ground that they are necessary for national defence. We have no right to condemn Italy for seeking to safeguard herself against an enemy that has used every opportunity to destroy Italian national life in the territories she has seized; nor ought we lightly to charge a country which has proved its capacity for suffering for the great principles of freedom, with readiness to throw over these sacred principles for selfish ends. Yet we cannot close our eyes to the fact that a strong political party, not without a considerable following in Italy, is intent on enforcing their claims under the secret treaty, a decision on which "history will pass its verdict that it combined the maximum of immorality with the minimum of advantage, whether naval, political, or economic." The need for a settled country on the eastern shores of the Adriatic is very necessary to the peace of Europe. The bitterness of the Slav peoples was great enough when they knew that Italy was out to seize their lands, and this knowledge was no small factor in the stern opposition many Slav regiments in the Austrian Army made to the efforts of the Italians to win the war. These feelings of bitterness were only strengthened by the terms of the armistice which placed these disputed lands in the possession of the Italian troops. No reassuring

words to the effect that the armistice terms do not in any way determine the future of the regions occupied by the Allied troops, will remove the deep distrust the Slav people have of the intentions of the Italians. A reference to one or two recent incidents will show how real is the danger through this occupation of Yugo-Slav regions by the Italians. During the second week of November Italian troops crossed the line of demarcation laid down by the armistice and pressed as far as the very suburbs of the Slovene capital. As a result of this the commandant of the Serbian troops sent word to the Italian commander that his troops had received orders to prevent the further advance of the Italians into Slav country, and that they were prepared to resort to arms if necessary. Yugo-Slav legions were also sent from Belgrade for the express purpose of defending the frontiers of the new State against Italy. On the 17th of November last, Serbian troops entered Fiume, and when the Italian troops attempted to land, the new Government issued the following strong protest against the action of the Italian Government:

"The Yugo-Slav National Council protests most emphatically against such acts of violence, which run counter to recognised international rules and deeply affect our life interest. No sooner freed from slavery, the inhabitants of the towns and villages occupied by the Italians are once more plunged into the despair of a foreign occupation which separates them from the United Yugo-Slav State, to which they belong according to their own will and sentiment as also according to the principles of ethnography and geography."

What might have been a most serious situation was prevented by the arrival of the American troops, who will now be largely responsible for the occupation of the disputed lands.

If the settlement of this problem depended on the political clique led by Baron Sonnino we should have need to despair. But we may be sure that the American delegates to the Peace Conference will never agree to any such solution of the problem, and we have no reason to believe that either England or France will, of their own wish, support their claims. But the fact of the Convention cannot be easily passed over. Fortunately there is reason to believe that there is a very strong body of opinion in Italy in favour of a settlement on the strict lines of justice. A number of private individuals in Italy, France and Britain, set themselves to create a favourable atmosphere for the discussion of the situation, and their efforts met with striking success. The more progressive leaders of Italian opinion met the leaders of the Yugo-Slavs, and after a number of preliminary meetings reached an agreement known as the Declaration of Corfu. This declaration was the basis of the Congress of Oppressed Austrian Nationalities which met last April in Rome, and which inaugurated the policy which was so largely instrumental in rallying the forces of these nationalities against the Austrian Government. This agreement was publicly endorsed by the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, and it was generally expected that the Italian Government would definitely declare this to be its policy. But Baron Sonnino fought against any such move, and he succeeded in preventing any definite action on the part of the Government. The wonderful successes of the Italians appear to have effected large masses of the people who are now claiming all they can get on the basis of the secret treaty. It is difficult to see what benefits the Italians could get from the acquisition of these lands, occupied as they are by a people who will never cease to be a thorn in their side. Apart from all considerations of right and justice, Italy's action would be a political mistake, and it is to be hoped that saner counsels will prevail among her leaders when the matter is discussed at the Peace Conference.

Notes of the Day.

The "Internationale."

The working classes of the world have come to recognise that far beyond the rivalries of nationalism, they have a certain community of interests to preserve. The "Internationale" has met with representatives of all belligerent countries to share the discussion. M. Branting, who presides over the Socialist Conference, is a leader of international reputation and it was at his instance the meeting at Stockholm was mooted during the war. The responsibility of the war is necessarily a difficult matter to fix by consent, when the company includes German representatives. When it was declared that the militarist masters of Germany precipitated the war, there was a light skirmish of words in which the Germans, as was their wont, shifted the accusation to Russia. The Conference apparently avoided further recriminations on the

topic and set itself to the problems of the future in which a unity of international aims is to influence the policy of individual governments. The authentic opinion of Labour on various questions, including the League of Nations and the rights of workers, will, of course, be of great value, if not of decisive importance in the immediate future; and, hence, the present Conference must, if it succeed, show great possibilities of universal goodwill.

Fable or Fact?

According to the London "Times", a distinguished veteran politician—name and nationality not known—has delivered himself of some opinions touching the "mischievous activities" of Indian Extremists. The vituperative rubbish is crushed into a very small space, but then it is quality, not quantity, that matters. According to the anonymous veteran the "leading persons of the Home Rule League" are "reeling" with the idea of self-determination, a fault which is not very damaging as they happen to "reel" in very good company. If the Peace Conference had the veteran's warning, they would not have been detained so long over the question of "self-determination", but could have dispersed with booty long ago. The allegation that the aforesaid offenders of the Home Rule League made the specific declaration, "We are the salt of the earth", shows the limit of inanities.

The Sheriff's Fair.

We have said so much about the writer—it is not said he is an Indian—by way of preface to his description of the Willington fiasco. The letter was evidently indited at the time when the Sheriff was having his heroics about the finality of his decision in favour of the unfortunate requisitionists. Says the writer: "You will read in the local papers a striking sample of their egregious impertinence in the matter of the public meeting in appreciation of the services of Lord and Lady Willington during their six years in Bombay." After hurling epithets, he proceeds: "So the malcontents have sent a bragging and blustering letter to the secretaries of the meeting to say they will oppose any resolutions moved thereat and propose counter-resolutions." Further: "Moreover they are collecting the signatures of tag-rag and bobtail followers—the ignorant crowd of the street—for a counter-meeting and this is to be sent to the Sheriff. My opinion is that they are riding for their extinction." Well, they are not extinguished, but are still live and kicking. As to the ignorant crowd of the street, the writer must have known long ago something of the recruiting agents and the terms of their enlistment, and their grand manoeuvres on the 11th of December.

"A Menace to Society."

The veteran concludes with a sapient dictum: "As things are, they are causing a great deal of mischief. They are a great menace to society." As to their disposal, no suggestion is made, though the opinion of a veteran about "mischief" would have been exceedingly valuable and certainly published by the "Times" for the edification of the British public. Detestation of Home Rulers is intelligible and, as it happens, is often encouraging for workers; but that a person certified to be a veteran should have been so puerile as to write such scurrilous nonsense, is a matter for pity, and if he gives his identity we shall be happy to give a diagnosis of the case with a prescription to match.

An Urgent Task.

Last November there was a joint meeting of the Medical Relief Sub-Committee, the representatives of the voluntary associations and agencies, and other workers who rendered voluntary relief work during the epidemic with a view to organise for ready service during emergencies. The meeting appointed a sub-committee to inquire into the matter. This afternoon the sub-committee is to meet in the Corporation Hall and we trust that some definite progress will be reported. Events have proved the necessity of our being prepared for epidemics, and the Committee cannot afford to make provisions of joint action at their own time. The public will be watching their deliberations and progress with keen interest.

Montagu-Chelmsford Report in College Course.

It is a welcome news that the Montagu-Chelmsford Report has been made a subject of study for the Intermediate and B. A. students of the Morris College, Nagpur. It seems that the authorities of some colleges have now begun to realise the necessity and utility of keeping their students in touch with current political questions. The superstition that politics was a subject to be eschewed by students is now slowly disappearing. The other day the Principal of the Elphinstone College allowed the discussion of the M. C. J. in the parliament of the college. The report together with the decision of the Principal of the Morris College, is a welcome sign for the times.

(Continued on page 8.)

In welcoming the Hon. Members to their Delhi session, I think it proper to mention the topic to which I can more aptly refer than to the subject that the elevation of our countrymen to the peerage and to a place in the Council of Majesty's Government. I am sure it will be the unanimous opinion of this assembly when I say that we are gratified by the high distinction I have achieved and that we are confident that by his high intellectual qualities and his unflinching tact he has created for himself the central councils of the Empire. Personally, I have always had the friendship and admiration for Sir S. P. Sinha and I have no reason to doubt that he will consistently entertain similar feelings towards the Right Hon. the Lord Sinha. There are one or two matters which I will refer briefly. The first is the question of the term of office of the members of the Council. It would have been desirable to hold a general election in the year 1911, with one exception, all the members will have completed their term before the September session. This is not so undesirable for many reasons. It is in accordance with the existing circumstances and according to the approval of the Council of State in Council, the amendments were amended so as to enable me to continue the life of the existing Council for the term of one year in all. I have expressed my power so as to prolong the term of the members till the 20th July, 1912. As the Hon. members are aware, I have estimated to them that it would be better to find time during the present session for the discussion of ordinary resolutions. I explained the reasons that actuated me in coming to this decision. I hoped

Commander-in-Chief and Lady M...
to Delhi on Tuesday morning...
know.
the Bombay Government will assemble
Mahabaleswar on Thursday the 10...
11 1919.
Mr. M. S. Bhandarkar, Currimbhoy Elphinstone
has been appointed to be a member of
of the City Improvement Trust
and, vice the Mr. A. H. Whyte, resigned
The Hon. S. S. Sarda, Shrinivas C. Mood...
again a candidate for a seat on
Bombay Legislative Council on behalf
Sardar... of the Deccan at the...
election, which comes off in April next.
The "Pioneer" understands that
George Barmine, Member for Commerce
industry is suffering from ill-health
that it may be necessary for him to
retire from his official duties.
The "Searchlight" says that Mr. Shar...
in, whose leave expires on Feb. 11, is
expected to resign office as a member of
the Council and Sir Syed...
confirmed in the office.
Sir Lawrence...
way is going...
February 1919
The Board of
A. C. Rumbold
nager to act as

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

REPRESENTATION IN SUPREME COUNCIL CLAIMED.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TURNER.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Durrani, yesterday, when it was resolved to make a representation to the Franchise Committee for enabling the Corporation under the Reforms Scheme to elect two members on the Provincial Council and one on the Imperial Council. The Corporation also passed a resolution putting on record its appreciation of the services of Dr. Turner, Health Officer, who is shortly proceeding to leave on the Councils of which he is retiring. The Corporation rejected a proposition which asked for a reversion to the system of open voting at the elections of presidents of the Corporation.

The Elections Committee of the Corporation in their report stated that they considered it desirable that a representation should be made by the Corporation to the Franchise Committee for enabling the Corporation under the Reforms Scheme to elect two members on the Provincial Council and one on the Imperial Council. They submitted for the approval of the Corporation, a draft representation in the course of which it was stated:

"I have the honour, by desire of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to submit this memorial of the Corporation for adequate representation on the enlarged Legislative Council of the Province of Bombay and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. It is hardly necessary to expound in detail in this representation the constitution of the Corporation and the vast and varied interests it represents. Neither is it necessary to dilate on the success which has been achieved in the sphere of self-government, the most and the foremost position which it occupies among the self-governing institutions in this country. Its entire history marks an epoch of efficient Municipal Government distinguished by a progressive enlargement of its powers and responsibilities. I may be permitted to submit that it is the success of self-governing bodies such as this Corporation that has paved the way for further progress in the direction of the realisation of responsible government which is the declared aim of British rule in India. It is not, however, on their past record, but on the important interests which they represent, that the Corporation base their claims for adequate representation on the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and on the Imperial Legislative Council. Under the existing arrangement the Corporation have the privilege of returning one member to the local Legislative Council. This representation, the Corporation respectfully submit, is not commensurate with the interests which they represent. The magnitude of the interests represented by the Bombay Municipality will be seen from the following table:

Municipal Population within Income for Rates.	Municipal Limits.	1916-17.
1 Northern Division	738,729	27,87,629
2 Central Division	755,949	23,36,111
3 Southern Division	429,079	11,40,077
4 Sind Province	451,666	29,73,187
Total	2,366,394	92,36,044
City of Bombay	979,445	1,40,48,739

"When the Indian Councils Act was amended in the year 1892 the Corporation were for the first time given the privilege of recommending a member for nomination as an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. The Council then consisted of only 21 additional members. This number since then has been more than doubled, but the representation of the Corporation has not been increased in proportion. Ever since the proposals for the enlargement of the Legislative Councils were mooted in the year 1907, the Corporation have submitted to Government that their representation in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay should be proportionately increased. Now that it is proposed to enlarge the Council and to render it more representative of the people, the Corporation venture to hope they will be granted a representation commensurate with their importance and that they will be allowed to return at least two members to the enlarged Provincial Council."

WANTED REPRESENTATION IN SUPREME COUNCIL.

"The Corporation are aware of the recommendations made in the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms that representation on the Councils should be direct. They however submit that this should not be an inflexible rule. The interests which the Corporation safeguard and represent are so numerous and great that they submit it is very essential that the Corporation should be represented on the Provincial as well as

SAYS PHOSPHATE RESTORES STRENGTH AND HEALTH.

Numerous notices have appeared in the Press from time to time telling of the remarkable benefits to be derived from the regular use of *vitro-phosphate* instead of drugs and medicines. Investigation shows that pure *vitro-phosphate*, which is obtainable of any good chemist, enjoys its great popularity because of its peculiarly valuable property of quickly restoring the strength and vitality of the depleted nervous system. Neurasthenia, nervousness, sleeplessness and physical and mental weakness are almost invariably due to a starved nervous system. This condition can only be corrected by supplying to the nervous centres the necessary phosphoric food element. The lack of which has caused all the trouble. For this purpose specialists almost invariably prescribe taking with each meal a teaspoonful of grain diet of *vitro-phosphate*, which while being inexpensive, is undoubtedly the most remarkable nerve food and restorative of health and strength known to medical science.

the Supreme Legislative Councils, and that considerations of practical politics should not be permitted to be outweighed by mere theoretical considerations or political formulae. It is not unusual for the Corporation to discuss questions of great importance involving mastery of details, and no person who is not a member of that body can grapple with these matters or properly represent the views of the Corporation when they come before the Councils. It may be suggested that some of the members elected by the general electorate of the City of Bombay will be also members of the Municipal Corporation. Even if that be so I have the honour to submit that a member of the Council who is not elected by the Corporation, but by some other electorate will not be responsible to the Corporation for the views he expresses in the Council, but he will be responsible only to his own electorate and as such will give expression to views which may or may not accord with the views of the Corporation as a body.

"That the Corporation should be properly represented on the enlarged Councils will be evident from the following among other considerations:—The Corporation is working under a special Act and is constantly making recommendations to the Legislature for amendments of the Act as they become necessary from time to time. Further, questions are constantly brought up before the Council in which the special interests of the Municipality are involved. It is necessary that the views of the Corporation should be expressed by their own representative on these matters."

"Heretofore, the representation of the Bombay Municipality has been confined to the Bombay Legislative Council. In view, however, of the proposed reforms and the enlargement of the Imperial Legislative Council and the desirability of making the Council fully representative of the various interests in the country, the Corporation earnestly hope that their claims, as the representative of the interests of the premier city and trading centre of this country and the gateway between the Indian Empire and the outer world, to elect at least one additional member of that Council will be sympathetically considered. Having regard to the important position that the City occupies in the British Empire, and the wide and varied interests it represents, which are not merely of local, but of imperial importance, they trust that this request also will be favourably entertained."

On the motion of Mr. R. S. Navalkar, seconded by Mr. C. J. Khan, the report was approved and adopted.

LEAVE FOR DR. TURNER.

Dr. K. E. Dadachani moved: "That with reference to his letter No. H I B dated the 6th January, 1919, the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation have no objection to Dr. J. A. Turner, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., Executive Health Officer, availing himself, from the 1st April, 1919, or as soon as may be after that date, of the combined leave for six months sanctioned under Standing Committee resolution No. 6200, dated the 3rd January, 1918, and to his retiring on the expiry of the leave; that in view of the approaching retirement of Dr. Turner, the Corporation desire to place on record their recognition of his long and arduous services extending over a period of eighteen years and the very useful work done by him during that period for the improvement of the health of the city. The Corporation also appreciate the very valuable work done by him in connection with the Bombay Sanitary Association, the King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, the Lady Willingdon Scheme Maternity Homes, and the Anti-Venereal League, which institutions owe their establishment to a considerable extent to the efforts of Dr. Turner; that a committee composed of the councillors (which the mover named) be appointed to invite applications by advertisement for the post of Executive Health Officer and in consultation with the Commissioner to enquire into the qualifications of applicants and to submit to the Corporation the names of the most eligible candidate or candidates, that the committee be also requested to recommend in consultation with the Commissioner a suitable candidate for appointment as acting Health Officer during the period of Dr. Turner's leave."

DR. DADACHANI'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. Dadachani said Dr. Turner's services for eighteen long years and his work and worth were well-known to them. Dr. Turner had got such valuable experience of sanitation that his advice was sought not only by cities in India but such far-off cities as Johannesburg. There must be a difference of opinion regarding the work of everybody and there must be some of them here who had difference of opinion with others as regarded the work done by Dr. Turner. He (the speaker) was of opinion that Dr. Turner had served the city and taken care of its health remarkably well. As to the question of the outbreak of the epidemic diseases, they were out of control of the Health Officer. Then again the questions of overcrowding in the city and the housing of the people, they were also beyond the scope of their Health officers. Dr. Turner had, besides performing his ordinary work very satisfactorily, also rendered good service to the city by starting the Sanitary Association, the Anti-Tuberculosis League, and other institutions.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit said gave him great pleasure to second the proposition. They were leaving in Dr. Turner's retirement one of the ablest officers that had ever served the Municipality. He (the speaker) was of opinion that Dr. Turner had served the city better than any other Health Officer.

Dr. D. B. P. Master, supporting the proposition, said he had on several occasions differed from Dr. Turner, but that would not prevent him from saying that Dr. Turner had worked hard and energetically in the interests of the city health. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he associated himself fully with what had been said regarding Dr. Turner's work during the first fifteen years of his office. He appreciated the work done by Dr. Turner during the first fifteen years. Those services of his could not be forgotten and it was his duty to record their appreciation of his services for so many years up to 1915. Since 1915 however a difference of opinion existed between him and some of the members and it was an irony of fate that at the end of his services the existence of the epidemic should take away some of the

credit of the good work done by him (Dr. Turner) in previous years. But with all his difference of opinion in regard to Dr. Turner's work in recent years, he (the speaker) would say that Dr. Turner had served the city very well and satisfactorily. He (the speaker) asked the Corporation to pass the proposition with acclamation. WORTHY OF PRAISE.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji thought Dr. Turner had done even greater work during the last three years than during the previous fifteen. Dr. Turner's work, especially during the epidemics, was splendid and most worthy of praise.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala agreed with Dr. J. J. Cursetji that Dr. Turner had done even greater work during the last three years. No man could have done as much.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said he would like to refer to the sympathetic manner in which Dr. Turner had co-operated with non-official workers at the time of the last epidemic. The Corporation appreciated the work done by him and regretted his retirement.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said they were all sorry for losing the services of Dr. Turner.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said Dr. Turner was an extremely good, hard-working and unostentatious officer. He (the speaker) wished to refer to one thing and it was that in spite of their having had such good Health Officers and Deputy Health Officers the health of the city was getting worse and worse. Even before the war, it was not good at all. He thought it was partly due to the insufficiency of housing accommodation. The Corporation had talked a good deal about this question but it had not housed its lower paid servants except to the extent of about 20 per cent of them. What, he wondered, really was wrong with the health of the city?

Mr. C. J. Khan heartily associated himself with what had been said by the previous speakers in appreciation of Dr. Turner's work.

Dr. R. T. Nariman also heartily supported the proposition. He said those who criticised any part of Dr. Turner's work, should remember that the Corporation had not taken the funds which Dr. Turner told them were necessary for carrying out various improvements in the sanitation of the city.

Several members: When did the Corporation do that?

Mr. H. P. Mody moved an amendment that the question of the appointment of a Health Officer be referred to the Medical Relief Committee, and that the rest of the proposition remain as it was.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroz C. Sethna seconded the amendment. He said he fully endorsed what had been said in appreciation of the work done by Dr. Turner.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar also supported the proposition.

Mr. Mody's amendment was carried.

OPEN VOTING.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned discussion on a proposition moved by Dr. M. C. Javie leaving the Corporation to rescind a resolution passed a few months ago doing away with the system of open voting at the election of presidents and substituting voting by ballot.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati said open voting was better as it would show how councillors voted.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit thought the Corporation would be taking a retrograde step if they adopted voting by ballot. He said those who did not independently exercise their power of voting and succumbed to outside influence, should rather resign than hold their seats on the Corporation. The system of open voting was the best as it did not enable members to play a double-dealing part by promising their vote to one candidate and actually giving it to another. Representatives of the public should exercise independence to vote as they chose.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan said that looking to the dignity of the chair they should adopt a method of election by which candidates for the presidential chair were not reduced to the necessity of going from door to door begging for votes. It was derogatory to the dignity of the chair that candidates should do so. He thought the real remedy would lie in their passing a more stringent resolution to the effect that candidates for the presidential chair should write only one letter to canvass votes or influence the judgment of members should be disqualified from becoming president. This rule was enforced in regard to several public bodies. He preferred the lesser evil namely of voting by ballot.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar was in favour of open voting. If they wanted voting by ballot why did they not start it with ratepayers' elections? In open voting a member would most likely carry out his promise.

PROPOSITION LOST.

Dr. Javie's proposition being put to the vote, was lost, sixteen members voting for and nineteen against it.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit demanded a poll, which resulted in 15 members voting for the proposition and 23 against it.

The result of the poll was as follows: For the proposition: Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhai; Dr. D. B. P. Master; the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit; Mr. H. D. Nanavati; Mr. J. B. Petit; Dr. J. J. Cursetji; Rao Sahib Manaji Rajaji; Mr. M. I. Curtay; Dr. M. C. Javie; Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia; Mr. Rajaram Tukaram; Mr. R. B. Mantri; Mr. R. S. Navalkar; Mr. S. D. Navalkar; and Mr. V. A. Dabholkar.

Against the proposition: Dr. A. S. A. Goya; Mr. B. N. Gamadia; Mr. Casemally J. Peerbhoy; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad; Sir Sassoon J. David; Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mr. H. T. Gorrie; Mr. R. D. Hughes; Mr. H. P. Mody; Mr. J. A. Wadia; Dr. K. E. Dadachani; Lt.-Col. W. G. Liston; Mr. Mahomedbhoy Khan; Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan; Mr. M. B. Barbhaya; Mr. N. V. Mandlik; Mr. Meyer Nissim; the Hon. Mr. Pheroz C. Sethna; Mr. Rahimtulla M. Chinnay; Dr. R. T. Nariman; Mr. D. S. Shetlin; Dr. S. S. Batliwala and Dr. S. C. Dhondy.

The Corporation thus decided in favour of voting by ballot.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MRS. BE'ANT V. "MADRAS MAIL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5. In the suit, Mrs. Beant v. "Madras Mail", his Lordship informed counsel on both sides this morning that he would pass orders framing final issues on Monday.

FUTURE OF THE KHALIFATE.

INDIAN MOSLEM SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Badrudin Abdulla Koor, President Sunni Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. Raja Sahab of Mahmudabad, President of the All-India Moslem League, Delhi:—

Sir,—I have the honour to approach you on a politico-religious question, which in my humble opinion, is of a paramount and vital importance to the Muslims of India at the present juncture. As you are one of the recognised leaders of the Indian Muslims, I feel confident that at the ensuing Sessions of the Moslem League at Delhi you will take such action in this matter as you may think it proper to do. I am also sure that you will lead the Indian Muslims with your sound and sober advice on this important question whose statesmanlike and just solution will spread peace and satisfaction throughout the Moslem world and indeed this is the object which all true Muslims have at heart.

Sir, the world-wide horrible war has ended in the complete victory of the Allies, and Great Britain has played a glorious part in this war and greatly contributed to the victory of the Allies. As a result of this victory, Indian Muslims are now confronted with such post-war political and politico-religious problems whose proper and just solution demands the urgent attention of the most advanced and sympathetic Moslem patriots throughout India.

Sir, in this letter, I am drawing your attention to the most urgent and important question of Khalifate, which is sure to be discussed and decided upon at the Peace Conference which will meet at Paris after a few days. As a result of the deliberations at the Peace Conference, the Powers will finally settle and demarcate the boundaries of the different belligerents on the noble ideal of self-determination laid down by President Wilson and accepted by Mr. Lloyd George and other responsible Statesmen in England. Indian Muslims are overjoyed to know that the noble ideal of self-determination has been vindicated in this war and that big and small states will get in future, freedom of action and liberty to shape their own destinies in their respective territorial and national spheres.

By a strange freak of destiny, the Ottoman Empire had thrown its military strength against the Allies and has now to suffer for the follies of the young Turks. In fact it was the autocratic and high-handed sway of the young Turks combined with the harmful German diplomacy at Constantinople which had foisted this unfortunate war upon an unwilling Sultan, the late Sultan Mahomed V. The threatening guns of the German cruisers traied against the Sultan's Palace at Constantinople were supported by the young Turks who wanted to set back the hand of the clock by several centuries at one stroke. In this utopian effort they have utterly failed and brought ruin and ruin to the very door of the Ottoman Empire.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

As a student of Moslem history you are perfectly aware that the Ottoman Empire has always been in alliance with Great Britain during the past two centuries and there have been many occasions when British and Turkish soldiers had fought shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy. I have no doubt that as soon as peace is signed, friendly relations between Great Britain and Turkey will be established on a very firm basis and the international relations between the two Empires will be a guarantee of peace and progress to the Moslem world. I have however not the least desire to minimise the responsibility of the Turkish Government in the present war, but I do maintain that owing to the political domination and ascendancy of the young Turks supported by the intrigues of the Germans, and the failure of the British diplomacy at Constantinople, the independent Turkish element was unable to exert its influence on the late Sultan consequently, it will not be a just policy to make the whole Ottoman nation and the Indian Muslims to suffer for the follies and excesses of the young Turks. When I had occasion to express my views on the public platform or write in press I have consistently and invariably condemned the policy and the actions of the young Turks who are the real aggressors in this war and who have brought the Ottoman Empire to its present ruinous level.

You can well understand that the question of Khalifate is the question of the Moslem world and ought to be decided according to the wishes of the Muslims in general. No sensible British statesman will believe that the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire will be liked by the Indian Muslims or by the Muslims throughout the world. Such an arrangement will result in the formation of small principalities of Hejaz, Syria, Mesopotamia and Armenia. As the custodian of the sacred places of Islam is regarded as the Khalifa, will it be an insult to the religious feelings of the Muslims throughout India to put up the Governor of the Province of Hejaz or of two such provinces as the Khalifa of the whole Moslem world? The religion of Islam requires the existence of an independent Khalifa not propped up by any foreign influence. It is to be fervently hoped that British statesmen will not fail to respect the religious feelings of the Moslem world in this most important matter.

DISPOSAL OF HOLY PLACES.

I maintain, that the disposal of the Holy Places of Islam viz., Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Bagdad, Kerbela, and other shrines, should be according to the wishes of the seventy millions of the Muslims in India, and not according to the wishes of a handful of Arabs who are unquestionably unfit to administer them to the satisfaction of the Indian Muslims or of the Muslims in other parts of the world.

The component part of the Ottoman Empire may be granted gradual provincial autonomy suited to their internal condition and status, but under any circumstances, they must remain under the Soverainity of the present Sultan whose dynasty has consecutively given about thirty-eight Khalifas to the Moslem world.

In order to secure permanent peace and harmony in the Moslem world and give universal satisfaction to the Moslems the course suggested by me is the only course open to a

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The following further subscriptions are acknowledged:—

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From several friends	70
Through Mr. Trikamji Damji Thakur	150
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"IF SIR PHEROZESHAH WERE ALIVE!"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—One of the constant complaints of our leaders, has been the great delay on the part of Government, in giving effect to the various recommendations made by Commissions appointed by Government, after great agitation on the part of the people. In the words of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, "We find the necessity for reforms admitted, principles agreed upon and decisions taken, and then long delays, in giving effect to them. Difficulties are realized, inquiries are started, Commissions report, and then there is a pause." The report says further on, that a root cause of some political discontent, lies in such delays. But look, how keen and prompt Government are, in legislation on matters on which their heart is set, no matter political discontent is thousand times increased. For otherwise they would not show such inefficent haste and unwisdom in bringing forth the Rowlatt Bills in the very next session. Of course, the Hon. Mr. Patel has given notice of his amendment for postponing the consideration of the Bills, but we doubt if Government will accept the amendment. The same feat that was played by the Bombay Government in 1901, while the Bombay Land Revenue Bill was being passed in the Bombay Legislative Council, will be enacted again, and Government is sure to display an amount of impatience in getting the Bills passed somehow. It is a happy thing to understand that the moderate leaders have decided to oppose the Bills wholeheartedly. So, we may expect there will be a United front. And if in spite of this, Government in its unwisdom, to keep up what the call their prestige, see the Bills carried through, then we request all our leaders in the Council, both Nationalists and Moderates, to follow in the footsteps of the great Sir Pherozeshah, do what he did when the Bombay Land Revenue Bill was being hastened through the Council, and retire in a body from the Council, as a protest against the disregard shown by Government towards public opinion, as voiced in the press, in the meetings, and by the representatives, of the people in Council, and thus not in the least, share the responsibility of the passing of the Bills. Thus alone can an emphatic protest be entered, and we hope, our venerable Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the right-hand man of the late Sir Pherozeshah will give the lead.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, 2nd Feb. S. G. W.

RAILWAY MAIL SORTERS MEMORIAL FOR INCREASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 5. The sorters and paid probationers of the Burma Railway Mail Service have memorialised the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, on the subject of pay basing their claim on the report made in the 1905 by Mr. Sheridan for a minimum of Rs. 39 and on the increased cost of living in Burma. Almost all the memorialists are Indians.

rational and far-seeing statesman. Constitutional government is already established in the Ottoman Empire and the representatives of all the Nationalities and religious sects inhabiting it are elected to the Ottoman Parliament. Owing to the existence of a constitutional Government, the cry of the Ottoman Government being autocratic or despotic is meaningless. A democratic form of government introduced into a country ruled by absolute monarchs for many centuries must require time for its development and full operation. If there are defects in the present Constitutional Government of Turkey the same may be amended. If necessary, the Powers at the ensuing Peace Conference at Paris, may demand further assurances or even guarantees from the Turkish Government to ensure the administration of the Ottoman Empire on the basis of civilization, equality and justice to all the diverse races and religious sects inhabiting it. Indeed, this is the occasion, when the Ottoman Empire should be consolidated on the basis of self-government and the Khalifate continued. If Britain helps in the consummation of this noble ideal, she will be adding another golden laurel to her brow.

I hope you will move in the League so that this most important question which affects the religious feelings and susceptibilities of the Indian Muslims may be properly discussed. It is high time that responsible British statesmen as well as British public should be made aware of the unequivocal and emphatic voice of the Indian Muslims on this subject, and I am sure the League will take such steps in this matter which will thoroughly accomplish the main object compassed by me in this letter.

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MOTOR WAGON NUISANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sure you will be so kind to publish the following in your most valuable paper.

The motor wagons or lorries as they are called are very dangerous on roads, and therefore they should not be allowed by the police, to pass. They cause accidents to motor cars and also hurt people. On Saturday the 1st instant, my parents were passing the New Queen's Road, and when they came near the French Motor Car Company, they saw two huge motor vans approaching them. They were attached to each other, and were making a tremendous sound. A victoria was passing also, and the vans came near our car, and as the vans made a tremendous noise, the horse of the victoria, of course, got frightened. The animal jumped with fright on the car and nearly pushed its head in it. As he tried to withdraw it, broke one of the big glasses of our car. The pieces of glass which fell on my mother might have caused grievous hurt. It is not the first time the van has caused accident but once near Charni Road and also once near some other important road. So in all it has caused about three accidents or more than that. And therefore the police should not allow such huge vans to pass along important roads, as it is really very dangerous for people. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

ADI K. SETHI.

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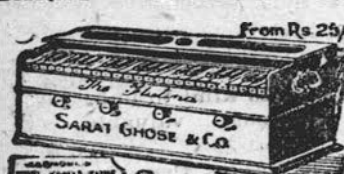
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NEPALESE CONTINGENT.
VICEROY'S GLOWING TRIBUTE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

At the review of the Nepalese troops at
Delhi on 5th February H. E. the Viceroy
in the course of his speech said:—

In France, in Mesopotamia, in Egypt,
Palestine, and Salonika, your fellow
countrymen have covered themselves with
glory and worthily maintained the high
fighting traditions of their race. During
this time your contingent has filled a useful
role in forming part of the garrison, which
it has been necessary to maintain, for the
security of India and has also had an
opportunity of seeing some fighting. Three
of your battalions, the 1st Rifle Regiment,
the Mahindral Regiment, and the Shera
Regiment formed part of the force detained
for the operations in Waziristan on the
North-West Frontier in 1917 and rendered
valuable service especially on the 21st June,
when a number of strongly held enemy
positions were captured by Nepalese troops.

Four Indian decorations for gallantry,
namely, one Indian Order of Merit and
three Indian Distinguished Service medals
were awarded to members of the contingent
on this occasion. During your stay in
India you have gained experience which
will, I hope, prove valuable on your return
to Nepal. His Excellency the Commander-
in-Chief informs me that your battalions
have reached a high state of efficiency and
that officers and men have shown the
greatest keenness and intelligence in carry-
ing out their duties. The conduct of the
troops has throughout been exemplary. I
have now much pleasure in announcing
that His Majesty the King-Emperor has
been pleased to confer the following honours
upon the officers of the contingent in recog-
nition of their valuable services during the war:

An Honorary Knight Commandership of
the most Exalted Order of the Star of
India upon General Sir Baber Shumshere
Jung Bahadur Rana, K.C.I.E.

Honorary Knight Commanderships of the
most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire
upon Commanding General Padma Shum-
shere Jung Bahadur Rana and General Tej
Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana.

An Honorary Knight Commandership of
the most Excellent Order of the British
Empire upon Major-General Shera Shum-
shere Jung Bahadur Rana.

Honorary Companionships of the most
Eminent Order of the Indian Empire upon
Col. Indra Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana,
Lieut. Col. Bhuvan Bikram Rana, Lieut.-
Col. Shumshere Bikram Rana, Lieut.-Col.
Dumbar Shumshere Thapa, Lieut.-Col. Jit
Jung Sahi, Lieut.-Col. Bhairab Shumshere
Jung Bahadur Rana, Lieut.-Col. Madan
Man Singh Basniat, Lieut.-Col. Gambhir
Jung Thapa, Lieut.-Col. Chandra Jung
Thapa, Major Uttam Bikram Rana, Capt.
Grihwardan Thappa, and Capt. Narsingh
Bahadur Basniat.

FAREWELL

I have also decided with the concurrence
of the Nepal Government to make a
distribution of the Order of British India
and the Indian Meritorious Service Medal
upon certain officers of lower rank and
selected non-commissioned officers and men
of the contingent. The actual recipients
of these decorations have been selected by
my Government in consultation with the
Government of Nepal. And now in the
name of India I bid you farewell and
Godspeed. I trust that, notwithstanding
the trying times through which we have
passed, you will carry back with you to your
country kindly recollections of your
sojourn here, memories, which will still
further strengthen the bonds of friendship,
which have existed between us for so many
years.

NEPALESE OFFICERS HONOURED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The following honours are gazetted:—
To be Honorary Knight Commander of the
Star of India (K.C.S.I.):—General Sir
Baber Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana,
Inspector General of Nepalese Contingent.
To be Honorary Knight Commanders of the
Indian Empire (K.C.I.E.):—Commanding
General Padma Shum Shere Jung Ba-
hadur Rana, General Officer Commanding
Rifle Brigade, Nepalese Contingent; General
Tej Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Gen-
eral Officer Commanding Kalibahadur Bri-
gade, Nepalese Contingent.

To be Honorary Companions, (C.I.E.):—
Col. Indra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana,
Officer Commanding Purano Gorakh Regi-
ment, Nepalese Contingent; Lieut.-Col. Bhu-
van Bikram Rana, Officer Commanding
Shumshere Dal Regiment, Nepalese Contingent;
Lieut.-Col. Shamsheer Bikram Rana,
Officer Commanding Pashupati Prasad Re-
giment, Nepalese Contingent; Lieut.-Col.
Dumbar Shumshere Thapa, Officer Comm-
anding Kalibahadur Regiment, Nepalese Con-
tingent; Lieut.-Col. Jit Jung Sahi, Officer
Commanding Sabuj Regiment, Nepalese
Contingent; Lieut.-Col. Bhairab Shum Shere
Jung Bahadur Rana, Officer Commanding
Shera Regiment, Nepalese Contingent;
Lieut.-Col. Madan Man Singh Basniat, Officer
Commanding Srinath Regiment, Nepalese
Contingent; Lieut.-Col. Gambhir Jung Tha-
pa, Military Secretary to General Sir Ba-
ber Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana,
K.C.I.E.; Lieut.-Col. Chandra Jung Thapa,
Military Secretary to the Kalibahadur Bri-
gade, Nepalese Contingent; Major Uttam
Bikram Rana, Officer Commanding 2nd Rif-
le Regiment, Nepalese Contingent; Captain
Grihwardan Thappa, Military Secretary to the
Srinath Brigade, Nepalese Contingent; Cap-
tain Narsing Bahadur Basniat, Military
Secretary to the Rifle Brigade, Nepalese Con-
tingent.

To be Honorary Knight Commander of
the British Empire (K.B.E.):—Major-Gen-
eral Shera Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana,
General Officer Commanding Srinath Brigade
Nepalese Contingent.

A number of non-commissioned officers and
men have been appointed Honorary Members
of the Orders of British India, (second
class).

KARACHI MUNICIPAL
EMPLOYEES.

FAMINE AND WAR ALLOWANCES.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

A general meeting of the Karachi Muni-
cipality was held on the 30th ultimo, when
among other business, the question of war
bonus to their employees was discussed.
The Managing Committee had recommended
that the Municipal establishment (except
school masters and mistresses) be granted
war bonus on the following revised scale:

Pay up to Rs. 50, 60 per cent.; Rs. 51
to Rs. 70, 40 per cent.; Rs. 71 to Rs. 100,
25 per cent.; Rs. 101 to Rs. 200, 10 per
cent., and Rs. 201 to Rs. 300, 7½ per
cent.

School masters drawing pay of Rs. 50
and under, should receive a war bonus of
50 per cent. and should receive their local
allowance, but subject to certain
minima. Teachers drawing from Rs. 51
to Rs. 70, should receive a war bonus of
40 per cent. and continue to receive their
local allowance.

The revised war bonus is to take effect from
1st November, 1918, and to be a consolida-
ted allowance in place of other allowances.
The sum of about Rs. 78,000 required to pay
these war bonuses from 1st November to
31st March, 1919, is, be provided for by re-
appropriating from other items in the bud-
get.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta put an amend-
ment that the bonus be granted from 1st
July, 1918. Mr. Wadhwan Oodharam
brought in another amendment that it
should be granted from 1st April, 1918.
Mr. G. Chagla in supporting Mr. Jamshed,
said that the term 'bonus' was a misnomer
as it was in no way a gift to the Municipal
employees, but it was their due on account
of the heavy rise in the prices of foodstuffs.
He quoted facts and figures and remarked
that the Municipality in giving a bonus of
50 per cent. to their employees was not giv-
ing them adequate relief as many, even then,
had to feel the pinch of high prices. It was
the moral duty of the Municipality to pay
their staff adequately and if the bonuses
were paid from 1st July, 1918, the addition-
al expenditure of Rs. 78,000 could very
easily be met from reappropriations.
After some discussion the meeting was
adjourned till Friday.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

INCREASING NUMBER OF PERSONS ON
RELIEF WORKS.

A report of the Bombay Agricultural
Department says:—

There was moderately good rain during
the week ending 4th instant throughout the
greater part of the Presidency. It was be-
neficial to rabi crops in Sind. Standing
crops are in fair to good condition in several
districts, but are withering in parts of the
Karnatak and in Sholapur and Satara dis-
tricts. Picking of cotton nearing comple-
tion in parts of Sind, Gujarat, Karnatak,
Sholapur, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Scar-
city of fodder is felt in almost all districts,
but the available local supplies in the worst
affected areas continue to be supplemented by
allotments from Government stocks under
control arrangements. Cattle are generally
in poor condition in the Presidency except in
the Konkan. Supply of water for drink-
ing purposes is generally sufficient, but the
supply for irrigation is reported to be de-
ficient in several districts. Prices of food-
grains are high but generally steady. Quan-
tities purchasable per rupee are as fol-
lows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	50 to 80
Gujarat	70 to 81
Konkan	52 to 64
Deccan	62 to 87
Karnatak	79 to 81

Famine was declared in the Khed and
Sirur talukas of the Poona district. Relief
works are in progress in the Ahmednagar
district and in the Sirur taluka. Distress
is deepening in most of the talukas of the
Ahmednagar district. The number of per-
sons on relief works is steadily increasing.
Emigration continues from parts of the
West Khandesh and Satara districts. Pub-
lic health was generally good. People find
employment on Government relief and ordi-
nary public works. Liberal suspensions of
land revenue are being granted and takavi is
being freely advanced for fodder and agri-
cultural improvements. Cheap grain shops
continue open in parts of the Nasik and
West Khandesh districts and in the Kathia-
war Agency. One poor-house has been open-
ed at Poona, and two more will shortly
be opened in Dhulis and Sindkheda. Cattle
camps are being organised in the Nasik,
Ahmednagar and Poona districts. Some re-
served forests in three talukas of the West
Khandesh district were opened to free gra-
zing for cattle. The number of persons on
relief works including dependants on the
last day of week ending 25th January, 1919,
were 1,838 in the Panch Mahals and 4,200 in
Ahmednagar district. The numbers on gra-
tuitous relief on the same day were 4,512
in Kaira, 313 in the Panch Mahals, 887 in
Kathiawar, 125 in West Khandesh, 6,747 in
Ahmednagar, 2,958 in Poona, 1,395 in Satara
and 400 in Bijapur district. The number
of persons on work on the last day of
the same week were 93 in Kaira, 1,073 in
the Panch Mahals, 214 in Broach, 3,300 in
Poona, and 29 in Palitana State in Kathia-
war.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 5.

The rice market was steady to-day at
rates somewhat better than the previous day.
The supplies are somewhat less owing to the
Controller's advice that paddy should be
held until the local position improves. Quo-
tations to-day are: February Rs. 307/8/0,
March and April Rs. 312, and Rs. 315, three
months Rs. 378 and Rs. 380. Small mills
were in demand, but offers of Rs. 325 and
Rs. 380 were not accepted.



"Blow, Winds, and crack your Cheeks! Rage! Blow!
"You cataracts and hurricane spout!"

—"King Lear" in Shakespeare.

Thus did King Lear
defy the fury of Elements,
in olden days.

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self and those you want to communicate with from time to time, whether in your house or outsid
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Superintendent of Telegraphs, G. P. Ry., says:

Bombay, dated 20-1-1919.

"Your Telephones are working quite well."

He bought these in April 1918.

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whose beautiful jewellery of artistic designs
of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been
universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY
V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

LIBERATION OF ARMENIA.

BOMBAY ARMENIANS' THANKS TO
ALLIES.

The following correspondence has been ex-
changed between the Armenian Community
of Bombay and the Consul for France:—

From the Warden of the Armenian Church
Bombay, to the Consul for France, dated
18th November 1918.

"I have the honour to submit the under-
noted resolution of the Armenians of Bom-
bay and humbly to request that you may be
pleased to communicate the same to His
Excellency the President of France.

"RESOLUTION.—The Armenians of
Bombay in Church assembled during Holy
Mass offered grateful thanks to the Almighty
for granting glorious victory to Great
Britain and her gallant Allies and resolved
to submit their humble and respectful con-
gratulations to His Excellency the President
of France for the great victory. They pray
God to grant him long life and crown his
great efforts for the liberation of our
motherland—Armenia."

From the Consul for France, to the
Warden Armenian Church, Bombay, dated
4th February 1919:—

"I have the honour to inform you that
His Excellency the Minister for Foreign
Affairs has directed me to let you know that
he has transmitted your resolution to Mons.
Poincaré and has invited me, in transmitting
to the signatories of this document the very
heartfelt thanks of the President of the Re-
public, to assure you that France will lend
to the Armenians all her support as to
prevent the renewal of the massacres of
which they have been victims and to pre-
pare for them a future worthy of their
courage and civilisation."

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WHOLESALE CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

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accuracy, purity of drugs and moderate rates please order us.

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Bhatvadekar, L.R.C.P. & S., is open Day and Night when prescrip-
tions of every description are dispensed very carefully.

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100 doz. socks sold in the last three months. Buy a pair to-day and convince
yourself. Prices from Rs. 6 to 18 per doz., according to size and quality.
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1,20,000 One-Watt

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AMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

Mr. Vasudev Bapuji Takalkar, District
Inspector of Land Records in the district of
Sholapur, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of
the Third Class in that district.

Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar to be First
Class Subordinate Judge at Sholapur;
Mr. Vishnu Parashram Raverkar, on relief
by Mr. Chapekar, to do duty as Additional
First Class Subordinate Judge at Satara.

Mr. W. Whitaker, Inspector of Factories,
is granted privilege leave of absence for three
months combined with furlough for three
months with effect from the 6th February
1919.

Mr. T. W. Johnstone, Inspector of
Factories, Ahmedabad, has been granted
privilege leave of absence for three months
with effect from the 17th January 1919.

The services of Mr. J. D. F. Engel, Chief
Inspector of Factories, are placed at the dis-
posal of the Government of India. Depart-
ment of Commerce and Industry, with effect
from the 16th February 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. de V. Harrold to be
Cantonment Magistrate of Deolali, in addition
to his military duties, vice Major O. H. C.
Molony, relieved. Lieutenant-Colonel Harrold
to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Vice Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S., appointed as
an Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind;
Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I.C.S., to be
First Grade Judge;

Mr. P. K. Boyd, I.C.S., to be Second Grade
Judge;

Mr. V. M. Forrester, I.C.S., to be Third Grade
Judge;

Mr. B. Manley, on return from military
duty, to be District Superintendent of Police,
Dharwar, vice Mr. W. C. Holman, proceeding
on leave.

Mr. Manekshahi Dhanjishah to act as Deputy
Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh,
vice Rao Sahab Girdharising Maniram, on spe-
cial duty in the office of the Deputy Inspector
General of Police, Criminal Investigation De-
partment, pending further orders.

Vice Mr. E. H. D. Leggett, I.C.S., retired—
Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., to be Second Grade
Judge, and to remain seconded.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I.C.S., to be Second Grade
Judge;

Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, I.C.S., to be Third
Grade Judge;

Mr. Mukund, Yathal Kamat, Acting Mamlat-
dar, Ankola, and Magistrate of the Second
Class in the district of Kanara, is appointed,
to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that
district.

Mr. J. V. Cooke, District Superintendent of
Police at Belgaum, is granted privilege leave
for one month from the date of relief.

F. W. O'Gorman, Assistant Superintendent
of Police at Belgaum, to act as Superintendent
of Police at Belgaum during Mr. Cooke's ab-
sence on leave.

Mr. Ramchandra Mahadev Bhishe, LL.B., to
act as Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate
Judge, and to do duty as Joint Subordinate
Judge, Chiplun, vice Mr. Hariprasad Naru-
shankar Mohla, transferred.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, C.B.E., I.C.S., is grant-
ed privilege leave for three months in combi-
nation with furlough for three months with
effect from 18th January 1919.

Mr. Vinayak Ramchandra Sane to do duty
as District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar,
during the absence of Mr. J. Rodgers on leave,
and thereafter to be Huzur Deputy Collector,
Ahmednagar, vice Rao Bahadur Ganesh Ven-
katesh Jogikar, retiring.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, Assistant Principal,
Bombay Veterinary College is granted furlough
for three months with effect from 1st August
1919 with permission to affix it to the annual
College vacation.

Mr. N. D. Dhakmarwala, First Professor at
the Bombay Veterinary College, to act as As-
sistant Principal, during Mr. Sowerby's ab-
sence.

Mr. J. D. Ghandy, Assistant Collector of
Salt and Excise, Bombay Sub-Division, is
granted privilege leave for three months with
effect from 1st March 1919 or such subsequent
date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., on return from
military duty, to be Personal Assistant to the
Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. Thomas Tennilji Kothawala, M.A.,
B.Sc., to be a probationer under the Bombay
Provincial Civil Service Rules, and to place
him under the orders of the Collector of East
Khandesh.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, I.C.S., on return from
military duty, to do duty temporarily as Per-
sonal Assistant to the Collector of the Panch
Mahals vice Rao Sahab Rangildas Pranjiwan-
das Kagiwala, retiring.

The combined leave for six months granted
to the Reverend H. C. Martin has been ex-
tended for a further period of six months
out of India on medical certificate.

License to solemnize Christian marriages is
granted to the Reverend Bowen Bruere of the
Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Reverend Harold Foote, Chaplain of
Crater, Aden, on return from leave, is ap-
pointed Chaplain of Dharwar.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon B. M. Sohoni to act
as teacher in Chemistry, Physics and Biology
at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, vice As-
sistant Surgeon N. D. Ranade, resigned.

Mr. John DeMello to act as Personal As-
sistant to the Surgeon General with the Govern-
ment of Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon R. K. Dadachanji, L.M.
& S., acted as Civil Surgeon Ahmedabad with
attached duties, in addition to his own duties,
from the 1st to the 24th October 1918, both
days inclusive, during the absence on leave of
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bennett, I.M.S.

On return from leave, Mr. E. A. D'Lima,
Sub-Engineer, is transferred from Sind to the
Central Division.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Govern-
ment of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

a. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000,
Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as
follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12 per cent. representing an annual
yield as interest of 5.0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills Rs. 97-8 per cent. representing an annual yield as
interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills Rs. 96 per cent. representing an annual
yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills Rs. 95 per cent. representing an annual yield
as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled
in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee on
his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks
of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of
Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the
Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be
issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch
of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be
paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will
be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates
payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any
week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles _____
or order to the payment of Rs. _____ at the Bank of
Bengal
Bombay
Madras
out of the revenues of the Government of India on the _____
day of _____ 1919.

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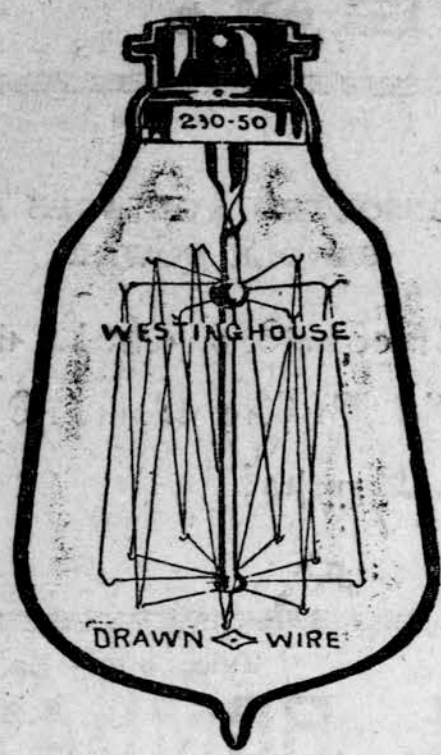
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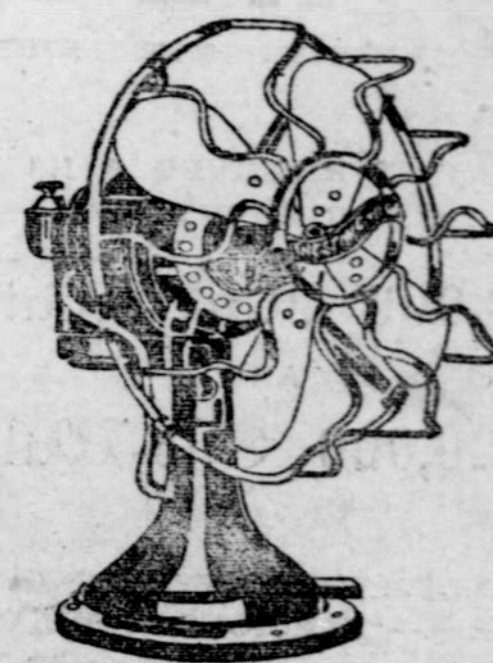
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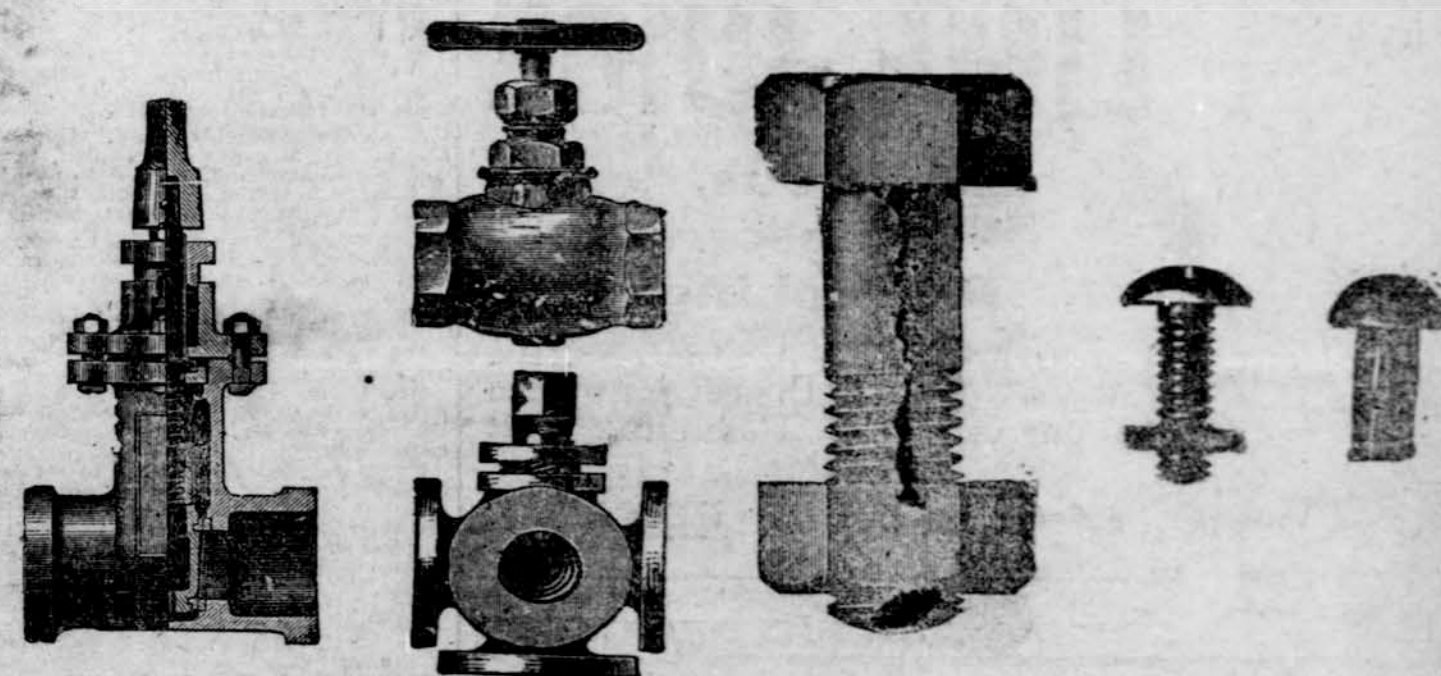
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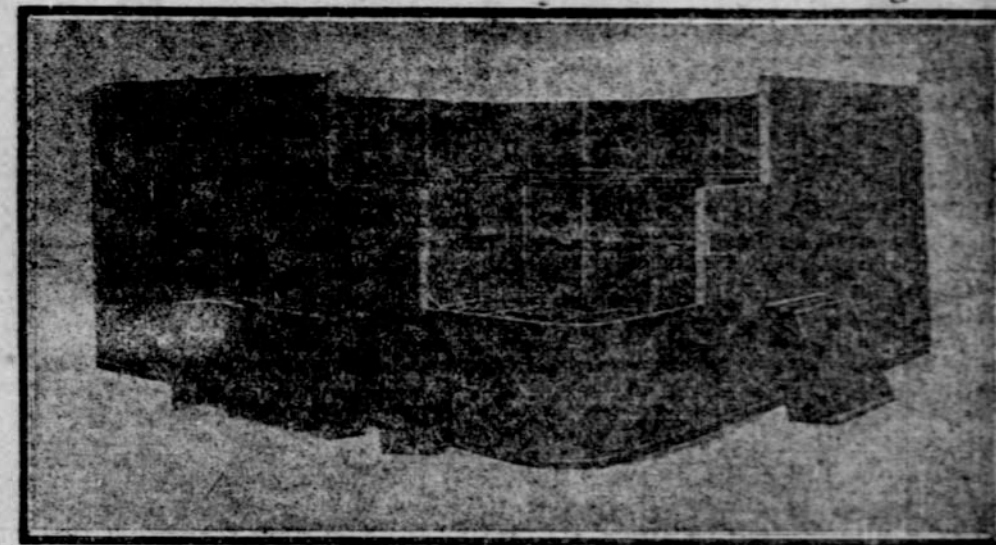
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